THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

April 13, 1940

Japanese Pack S.M.C. Voting Lists

An Editorial

Shensi—Base of Resistance

BY C. Y. W. MENG

Germany's Latest Blitzkrieg

House of Mitsui Reorganizes

BY JOHN AHLERS

Nippon Politico Says Chinese Inferior

By Hyogoro Sakurai, M.P.

VOLUME 92 PRICE 50 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 7

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

ORPHAN'S ROMANCE

To the Editor:

The little principality of Montenegro is of small area, but of great valor and integrity. King Nicholas was the last of the great patriarchal monarchs to whom the humblest peasant had access. His silent voice is an example of the ruthlessness of destiny, productive of ghastly stories and sorrowful memories.

The foundations of civilization are being slowly destroyed by forces which know neither law nor justice, neither truth nor honor. The weak must succumb to the strong, and there is little justice for the smaller nations. Their appeals for justice are met with sympathy, or the silence of a selfish world.

It was the first winter of the Great War that a little girl, age 12, was walking along a road near Plevlje in the Sanjak of Novi Pazar. She wore wooden sandals and was poorly clad for the bitter cold. Her habitation was a hut whose only furnishings were two pieces of sacking. How the little one survived is a mystery. It was a great day in the life of the little orphan when Savo, the interpreter, brought her into the ambulance of the Plevlje Military Hospital where she was offered a temporary home.

It was a busy year at Plevlje with its steady stream of sick and wounded from the battle fronts. The little orphan, always busy with her tasks, was a model of the deportment, dignity and reserve which characterize the women of Montenegro.

December came again, with frost and snow. Like a bolt from the blue came the news that the enemy had smashed through the defenses of the Drina, and the place was to be evacuated in 12 hours. Few things are more terrifying than the suffering of a winter retreat with death and destruction on all sides. The great Serbian Retreat was on. Little Jelisava begged not to be left behind. So, we went out, Jelisava and I. There was not much to eat and we slept in funny places, but Jelisava had a great fund of hope and confidence. Nothing could be much worse than life in the cold and lonely hut. The lines of retreat converged on San Giovanni di Medua on the Adriatic, whence one looked back upon the destruction of a thousand years of progress and the enslavement of a gallant nation.

After seven years of war and the aftermath, the White Cross folded up its tents in the Balkans. The work was finished. Now, the home-coming. For six years nothing was heard of the little orphan, who was in the care of loyal friends of Montenegro. On entering a London drawing-room, an attractive young lady rushed up and embraced the writer with the words, "Why, General, I thought you were dead." It was little Jelisava.

It is a far cry from the poor little orphan girl away up in that old Turkish town of Plevlje in the Balkans, to the attractive young lady who has since been, and is now, the private secretary and adopted daughter of one of the world's most prominent statesmen. Jelisava is just one of those saved and there are thousands more that might be saved.

The cry of the distressed, exiled and destitute comes from many lands. May the romantic story of the little orphan girl be an inspiration to at least one in each community to be a guide, counsellor and friend to some little homeless Jelisava.

F. E. BURNHAM,
Brigadier-General

Halcyon Hot Springs,
Arrow Lakes, B.C.,
March 10, 1940.

WAR AND PEACE

To the Editor:

A complexity of factors brought about the Russo-Finnish peace treaty. And then there was President Roosevelt's capital stroke of statesmanship in sending his Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to Europe to gather information on which to base a policy for reconditioning Europe. I am sure that President Roosevelt's efforts for peace will bear fruit 100-fold in good time. Meanwhile let us hope that China will fight on to the bitter end and that she won't be over-victimized by the perfidious British diplomacy.

S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU

Tsun-yi, Kweichow,,
March 20, 1940

"WASHOUT"

To the Editor:

The celebration of the inauguration of the new government was a washout, so far as Soochow was concerned. I mean by this that the rain faded the new flags—sold by the new Dai Maru Department Store and quoted in yen—also the streamers, and the rain faded the flowers, and the wind whipped them to pieces. Everything looked bedraggled and that's the way most of the people felt.

They had the usual parades and the evening meeting, with fireworks as the main attraction. The fireworks were more successful—they attracted several thousand persons.

The local newspaper, **Kiangnan Daily News**, printed a picture and detailed description of the "New Order" flag, with instruction as to how it should be made and exhibited. According to the instructions the pennant containing the characters, "Peace—Anti-Communism" should be printed above, not below the standard national flag.

M.

Soochow, April 7, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS and HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors*

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWENTY TWO DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG. SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL—TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE IS $38.00 A YEAR OR $20.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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FROM COCHIN-CHINA

To the Editor:

As a student devoted to political science I was glad to spend my time on some magazines devoted to political studies. But now that I have left school, I find that my interest in politics is equal to what it was before. A friend of mine recently introduced **The China Weekly Review** to me as the leading paper in this field. Please advise me regarding the chances to be one of your subscribers.

C. L. N.

Tap-son, Travink,
Cochin-china, March 4, 1940

MR. WILLIAMS?

To the Editor:

Recently there appeared as guest speaker for a large group of patriotic Americans here one Frederick V. Williams, described as an international correspondent and author. His remarks sounded so suspiciously like the outpourings of such notorious Japanese apologists as Hiroshi Saito, K. K. Kawakami, Carroll Lunt and the late George Bronson Rea as to make us wonder what and who is back of him. He made the following astonishing statements:

1—Japan's quarrel is not so much with China as with Communism, hence those who agitate against scrap-iron and other war supplies to Japan are making a big mistake. These materials are not to be used against China but to overthrow Communism in Asia. The agitation in this country against the shipment of such supplies to Japan is inspired and promoted by Joe Stalin.

2—The fight in China is between Japan and the "warlord crowd and their private armies generaled by Chiang Kai-shek, whom the masses of the people in China hate."

3—The war is over; Japan has won.

To anyone familiar with the history of international relationships in the Far East, or who is reasonably well informed on the actual situation in China today, these statements simply do not make sense. When Mr. Williams tells us that Japan's fight is against Communism, does he forget, or did he ever know, that Japan's campaign for overlordship in the Far East antedates the rise of Communism in the world by more than a quarter of a century? Was there Communism in Korea in 1882? In Shantung in 1915? In Manchuria in 1931? Did Japan harass and finally assassinate the capitalistic old Marshal Chang Tso-lin and drive his son Chang Hsueh-liang out of Manchuria in order to destroy Communism, of which these two men were bitter foes? Is Mr. Williams ignorant or blind to to the fact that the five northern provinces which Japan declared she must have in 1935 constituted a part of China least affected by Communism? Has he forgotten that Japan was as bitter a foe of Czarist Russia as she is of Soviet Russia? Would Japan enter into a beautiful friendship with Russia if that country became non-Communist tomorrow?

Considering the second point, Japan never objected to Chinese warlords, so long as they played into her hands. The writer was in China before this thing started and travelled all over the country and everywhere observed the evidences of the spirit of unity of the Chinese people and their willingness to support and follow their Generalissimo. Persons arriving here from the Far East report that he is more firmly entrenched in the hearts of the people than ever and more hopeful of the ultimate outcome.

And about the war being over "and Japan the victor." All we can say is, Mr. Williams, wait and see. We don't like to suggest that Mr. Williams may be an agent of Japan; but without some such explanation, his statements just don't make sense. Does anyone know anything about him?

CHARLES R. SHEPHERD

El Cerrito, Cal.
March 10, 1940

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, April 10, 1940

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Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.49

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Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$56.88

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

April 9, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	21¼
Amer. Waterworks	10⅝
Anaconda Copper	31⅜
Bethlehem Steel	82
Chrysler	88⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh.	7
Gen. Motors	55
Goodyear T. & R.	23¼
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	25⅞
Lockheed Aircraft	38¼
Mont. Ward	54¼
N. Y. Central	17¼
Texas Corp	46½
U. S. Steel	63½

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	10.72/72
New York Rubber, May	18.82/84
New York Hides, June	14.12/17
Chicago Wheat, May	107¾/107⅞
Chicago Corn, May	58/56
New York Sugar, No. 4, May	1.47B/47½A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China
Vol. 92 Shanghai, Saturday, April 13, 1940 No. 7

JAPANESE PACKED VOTING LIST FAILED TO WIN?

Note:—Results of the election, taking place on April 10 and 11 were not available when this issue of The Review went to press. Advance forecasts placed the total British vote at approximately 6,000, Japanese 4,000, American 600, with the majority of other nationalities favoring the maintenance of the status quo. The final results, with comment on the outcome, will be published next week.

The outcome of the Municipal Election, probably the most important in the Settlement's history, was not known when these paragraphs were written (Wednesday) but it appeared that the Occidentals had an even chance of winning over the Japanese attempt to seize control of the foreign-administered area.

Although the Japanese took advantage of the democratic machinery provided by the foreigners for the control of their municipal affairs, they debauched it by the use of methods reminiscent of the worst periods of corrupt municipal administration in western lands. Six months ago the Japanese had approximately 800 votes. By utilizing their carpet-baggers, ronin and other hangers-on of the Army, they artificially expanded their list to more than 3,000.

Up to a few weeks ago it was practically impossible for the Municipal Treasury to collect taxes from Japanese property owners. But when they realized that it was necessary to pay their taxes in order to obtain the right to vote, they almost overwhelmed the tax office with the amount of overdue revenues they dumped on the counter.

That this sudden interest in municipal affairs was due to a sinister plan on the part of the Japanese authorities, was generally realized. The fact that the foreigners consented to proceed with the election, under these circumstances, reflected little credit on their leaders for either intelligence or courage. What happened, apparently, was that the foreigners were committed to an agreement made by the chairman, whereby they were compelled to accept lists of voters supplied by the Japanese Residents' Corporation. This made it easy for the Japanese to pad their lists with hundreds, or even thousands, of names of persons who had no legitimate right to vote. The money supplied for the payment of taxes obviously came from some official fund, probably the Army's secret fund. The foreigners were forced, at the last minute, to use somewhat similar tactics to meet the Japanese menace. An election held under these conditions was farcical and probably illegal.

No one questioned the qualifications of the five Japanese candidates. They were carefully selected and represented important interests, but it would be asking too much to expect them to act independently in municipal affairs. Civilian administration is non-existent in present-day Japan, so how could one expect five lone Japanese civilians to exercise independent judgment in deciding the affairs of the International Settlement? Japanese warlords would run the show.

Japanese candidates, in their pre-election statements, dwelt at length on their desire to "reform" municipal administration and to give the city a more modern, efficient and thrifty government. As pointed out by *The China Press*, the city already has had a taste of Japanese methods of administration in the "badlands" area, where every form of human vice and degradation has been introduced since the advent of the proponents of the "New Order." Prior to the advent of the Japanese that sub-division was the most desirable residential section of the city. Somewhat similar conditions prevail wherever the Japanese Army has established itself on Chinese soil. Once prosperous cities have become mere shells, inhabited by poverty-stricken, harassed people ruled by bayonets in the hands of Japanese soldiery or their puppets. To quote again from *The China Press*:

> "In the occupied cities of China and in the immediate environs of Shanghai, the Japanese have shown neither their ability nor their desire to foster honest, efficient or modern governments. Certainly this past administrative record, repeated over and over again in every Japanese-occupied city, gives no assurance that when (or if) the Japanese take over the Shanghai Municipal Council, they will be able to plant in the International Settlement a system of government which would be more efficient, more honest and more enlightened than the present Municipal Administration."

Of special interest, indicative of future Japanese intentions, was the pre-election declaration of one of the Japanese candidates. We refer to the statement of Issaku Okamoto, director of the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association. He advocated the "internationalization" of the Settlement Administration, "with the equal participation of various national groups" . . . etc. In the next paragraph, Mr. Okamoto said that the *Japanese were prepared to invite minor national groups into the Council once the internationalization of the Settlement was achieved.*

Is it possible that Mr. Okamoto is planning an "Axis" administration in the Settlement?

Mr. Okamoto was also responsible for the statement that Chinese living in Japan had never been subjected to violence or oppression, thus proving that the Japanese have no prejudice against any nationality!

S.M.C. CANDIDATES IN THE 1940 ELECTION

Following are the names of candidates entered in this year's election for the Shanghai Municipal Council. The names marked with an "X" are those of candidates endorsed by the British and American community organizations:

N. F. Allman (American) X
J. W. Carney (American) X
M. Den (Japanese)
G. A. Haley (British) X
Y. Hanawa (Japanese)
W. J. Keswick (British) X
K. Kuroda (Japanese)
Roderick G. MacDonald (British) X
Ranald G. McDonald (British)
G. E. Mitchell (British) X
Issaku Okamoto (Japanese)
Otoichi Okamoto (Japanese)
T. S. Powell (British) X

Mr. Okamoto either thinks the Chinese and foreigners here have short memories or are ignorant of developments since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. Almost the entire Chinese population of Seoul, capital of Korea, was massacred by Japanese and Korean ronin and gangsters at the time of the occupation of Mukden. The number of Chinese killed probably exceeded 500 and practically every Chinese home and shop was looted and burned. This act of barbarism against a defenseless minority group has been repeated in practically every city occupied by the Japanese Army, but Mr. Okamoto stated that Chinese "living in Japan" had never been subjected to violence or oppression! As a matter of fact, the thousands of Chinese who previously resided in Japan were compelled to leave the country and large numbers were cared for by charitable organizations here.

Japanese pre-election methods, including the "jamming" of radio stations which broadcast programs to which they objected, were indicative of Japanese methods of administration to come. Their seizure of the *Gelbe Post*, newspaper published by the Jewish emigres, because of their objection to its editorials, was indicative of their plans for "this side of the creek" in the event of victory. The seizure of the Jewish newspaper also constituted a violation of the recent agreement with the Municipal authorities for a restoration of police authority in the Hongkew area.

It was rumored that the Japanese brought to Shanghai the notorious Ataman Semionoff, former leader of the Siberian Cossacks and now a puppet of the Kwantung branch of the Japanese Army, for the purpose of influencing local White Russians to support the Japanese in the Municipal Election. The Japanese also distributed circulars on Avenue Joffre in the French Concession, which were designed to create animosities between the Russians and the Jewish emigres from Germany. The circulars charged that the Jewish emigres had received more favorable treatment than the Russians when they arrived here two decades ago! The circulars were signed by the so-called "Incentive Group of Russian Ratepayers," a Japanese-fostered organization which has its headquarters in Japanese territory.

So much for the Japanese angle!

The foreigners themselves should do some housecleaning after the election smoke has blown away. There should be an official investigation of the methods used and promises made by certain municipal officials in connection with the "settlement" of the Outside Roads and Hongkew issues. Also, something should be done to clear up the scandalous rumors which have circulated in Shanghai for many weeks alleging the receipt of bribes by high officials of the Settlement. The clearing-up of these rumors would do more than anything else to reestablish confidence in the local administration, a confidence which has been seriously shaken in recent months due to inefficiency and maladministration, if not worse.

Catholic Missionaries Defy Puppets' Property Seizure

The Rev. J. Kearney, member of the Jesuit Order stationed in Nanking, two other Catholic priests whose names were not given, and two nuns who operate a dispensary, have refused to evacuate property of the mission which apparently is greatly desired by both the Japanese and their puppets. The Catholic property was originally seized by the authorities of the National Government in 1927, but was later handed back to the Catholic Mission. Later, when the Japanese tried to take over the property, Fr. Kearney and his associates moved in and refused to evacuate. The Catholic property is located in an area which is greatly desired by the Ministry of Industries. Recently, when foreign correspondents went to Nanking to cover the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei regime, they were told that the new puppet administration was also trying to obtain possession of the property.

Hero of Lukouchiao Incident Dies in Szechwan Province

ON April 4 a Chinese general died at Mienyang in northern Szechwan. In normal times the event would probably attract limited attention. But now, with China engaged in a life and death struggle against Japan, the event acquires added significance. No history of the present Sino-Japanese war can be written without a mention of his name. Though he did not live to see the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, he was in a sense a torch-bearer who lighted China's path to freedom and regeneration. Admittedly he did little in the actual military struggle, but what he did has put to shame China's renegades who have surrendered their birth-right to the enemy. He died an honored officer and a patriotic citizen.

Deceased

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuen

The general to whom the foregoing tribute is paid is Sung Cheh-yuen, who as commander-in-chief of the 29th Army was the first Chinese officer to offer resistance to Japan's invasion of China. Gen. Sung became ill last September and went to Kwangsi for a rest. Later he went to Chungking, then moved to Kwanghsien. Recently he visited Meinyang, where he was married many years ago. He was 55 years of age at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, five daughters and a son.

Known as the "hero of Hsifengkou," General Sung won renown for an epic encounter with the Japanese invaders of Jehol province in the spring of 1933.

At that time General Sung was Governor of Chahar, which, after the loss of Jehol, became China's principal buffer against the territorial encroachments of Japan.

Born in the Loning district of Shantung in 1885, General Sung received much of his early military training with General Feng Yu-hsiang, the famous "Christian" general, and became one of the latter's most able lieutenants.

Under Feng, he fought against the Peiping Government on behalf of the Nationalist (Kuomintang) Revolution, and as a reward for his services was appointed Governor of Shensi in 1927.

It was in 1931 that he was transferred to Chahar as Governor and Commander of the 29th Army.

Because of his stubborn defense of Hsifengkou in 1933, the Japanese saw in General Sung a dangerous opponent of their plans in North China and in the summer of 1935, he was compelled to resign.

His resignation did not, however, result in his eclipse. In the autumn of the same year, he reappeared on the scene as chairman of the newly-created Hopei and Chahar Political Council, which was established by the Nanking Government as a semi-autonomous body. At the same time, he became concurrently Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area, Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar and Governor of Hopei. Still at the head of the 29th Army, the only Chinese troops which the Japanese permitted to be stationed in Hopei and Chahar, General Sung moved into Hopei, taking up his headquarters at Peiping.

It was while holding these positions that he clashed with the Japanese on July 7, 1937 when the latter launched their long-planned invasion of China at Lukouchiao. On July 27, he received an ultimatum from General Katsuki, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in North China, demanding the withdrawal of the troops of the 37th Division from the Lukouchiao district by noon the next day. The ultimatum was not complied with and General Sung pledged himself to defend Chinese territory to the last man.

After two days of severe fighting around Peiping, Gen. Sung evacuated the ancient capital for Paoting, the provincial capital of Hopei. On July 31, he wired the National Government then at Nanking, holding himself responsible for the reverses in North China and tendering his resignation from all posts. Gen. Sung retired from active service several months after. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Government Council and of the Military Affairs Commission.

Many high government officials have sent messages of condolence to the Sung family, among them being President Lin Sen of the National Government, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung and others.

T'ang Leang-li Tells How Puppets Are Made

THE literary outpourings of Dr. T'ang Leang-li, left-hand man of Wang Ching-wei, considerably outnumber those of H. G. Wells—even though under the record of the late Edgar Wallace—wherefore it is difficult to keep up to date in reviewing them. Thus, we regret to note that one volume issued prior to Wang's desertion of the National Government is of special interest now. In an effort to make adequate amends for this gross neglect of China's most prolific book-maker we are herewith devoting sepecial attention to it.

The subject of Tang Leang-li's writings is of special interest now, and particularly so to American readers of *The China Weekly Review*, because the new "Vice-Minister of Publicity" in Wang's puppet government at Nanking is the writer of the reports which are published in the daily sheets issued by the *China News Agency*. The *China News Agency* has been responsible for the distribution of anti-American propaganda appearing in various Wang Ching-wei organs in recent weeks. Reference to these reports has appeared in *The Review* recently. particularly a charge that President Roosevelt's envoy, Sumner Welles, had as his chief mission on his recent tour of European capitals, the blocking of recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime by various European Governments.

Tang, although of Chinese parentage, was born in Java, hence was of Dutch nationality. He first attended school in England where he studied economics, following which he studied in Germany and Austria, but did not obtain the Ph.D. degree. He did, however, acquire a great admiration for Hitler and the Nazi system, which he doubtless would like to introduce in Nanking. Tang is about 35 years of age and has long had charge of Wang Ching-wei's propaganda in the English language. He was a stockholder and director in the *Comacrib Press* which went bankrupt here several months ago. Practically all of his books, which were financed by the National Government when Wang Ching-wei was in power, were printed by the *Comacrib Press*.

The title of one tome was THE PUPPET STATE OF "MANCHUKUO" (Dr. T'ang's quotation marks) of the "China Today" series published by the China United Press, and right off we say that it is a worthy product of the present Vice-Minister of Publicity in the Nanking "government"—so worthy, indeed, that we trust Dr. T'ang has given autographed copies of it to all his Japanese friends.

Typographically, it is well printed on very durable paper, which recalls a humorous suggestion made to Dr. T'ang several years ago—when some of his publications *after* Mr. Wang entered the government of General Chiang Kai-shek *seemed* to conflict with those before—that political polemics might most advisedly be published on a specially made paper which was chemically guaranteed to crumble into dust within one year. We are, of course, glad that Dr. T'ang never followed this suggestion, for if he had we would not now have the pleasure—however belated—of commending *The Puppet State of "Manchukuo"* to those interested in the Japanese art of making Chinese stooges.

The book is very complete in sketching the conquest of Manchuria by Dai Nippon and—to quote some chapter headings—"Establishing the Puppet State of 'Manchukuo'," "Popular Opposition to the Puppet Regime," "Japanese Hegemony Over Asia?" and "'Manchukuo'—An Asset or Liability?"

In the very first paragraph of the first chapter we read that Manchukuo came into being through "a handful of degenerate Manchus and renegade Chinese who have sold their national inheritance for a mess of pottage." And on the very next page is cited the fate of Korea after having trusted the Japanese and given them all—with the intimation that Manchukuo faces a like future.

Then down the corridors of time (on page 28) rings Mr. Wang Ching-wei's characterization of Henry Pu-yi's role in Manchukuo "as an act of high treason against the Chinese Republic." Further: Mr. Wang "affirmed that China would take an inflexible stand against any step implying, or savouring of, recognition of 'Manchukuo.' 'The same may be said of the European and American Powers,' added Mr. Wang, 'with whom the principle of non-recognition of 'Manchukuo' has become an iron-clad rule of international morality, any deviation from or violation of which must surely reflect on the national honor of the State concerned.' That the pre-

A New "Rattle"

The puppet Wang regime at Nanking is depicted as a "rattle" in the hands of the Japanese warlords—Chungking cartoon.

sident of the Executive Yuan has not misplaced his confidence in the honor of these Powers to refuse to be accessories to Japan's international breach of faith and treaty violations is thus far proved by the instant contradictions of lying propaganda which have been forthcoming from the capitals of the world."

Further on, in direly prophetic words, the book says that "Japan has shown herself prepared to go to any lengths to bring about international dissension and chaos in China, to cripple China physically and economically by her illegal occupation of Manchuria, and to place every possible obstacle in the way of China's realizing her natural aspirations to build up a peaceful and prosperous State."

Many details are given of the actual process of producing puppets.

"The creation of 'Manchukuo,' as all the world knows since the publication of the Lytton Report,"—says the book—"was the work of Japanese militarists and their civilian aides, with the assistance of such Chinese as could be bribed or intimidated into taking Japanese orders, and a few notorious but unimportant individuals of other nationalities or groups." The Japanese Army is given full credit for organizing the "great, popular movement"—such as we have

recently seen in the Shanghai-Nanking area. "Japanese control of important economic and financial bodies . . . had already been established," And finally, "by a number of special agreements the puppet authorities have signed away practically the entirety of their powers and resources to the Japanese army."

One of the book's appendices is "The Tanaka Memorial to the Throne" with its classic admonition: "The way to gain actual rights in Manchuria and Mongolia is to use this region as a base and under the pretense of trade and commerce penetrate the rest of China. Armed with the rights already secured we shall seize the resources all over the country. Having China's entire resourses at our disposal we shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe."

The validity of the Tanaka Memorial, of course, has often been questioned; but whether authentic or not it has been accepted by Dr. T'ang and Mr. Wang as gospel truth, so we must presume that the new Nanking regime was set up accordingly.

Anyway, we trust that Dr. T'ang—having more inside information about Nanking than he ever had about Manchukuo—will soon favor us with a further literary outpouring on THE PUPPET STATE OF WANG CHING-WEI. If he does, we promise faithfully to review it without any delay whatsoever.

The House of Mitsui Reorganizes

BY JOHN AHLERS

PRIVATE partnership status and unlimited liability of big business firms have become as antiquated in Japan as they are in the United States. Closely following the J. P. Morgan bank's abandonment of private bank status in the U.S.A., the biggest of the mammoth concerns in Japan announced the pending transformation of its top holding firm from a private family group into a joint stock enterprise. The Mitsuis are finally descending from the lonely heights of the exclusive Mitsui Gomei Kaisha which for forty years has been the undisputed business throne of the Mitsui billionaires.

The Mitsui Gomei Kaisha will disappear in the summer of this year. Its disappearance is to take the form of a merger with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, at present the largest of the concerns directly controlled by Mitsui Gomei. Mitsui Bussan, in the future, is to function in the double capacity of a big trading corporation, which it is now, and of central holding company of the Mitsui interests, a part up to the present played by Mitsui Gomei. The Mitsui Bank, Trust and Life Insurance companies will obtain an as yet unpublicized special deal.

The change is a far-reaching one. Mitsui Gomei is a closed partnership of unlimited liability. Mitsui Bussan is a joint stock corporation. Both corporations at present are 100 per cent Mitsui family-owned. The merger of Mitsui Gomei into Mitsui Bussan will transfer the center of the Mitsui interests to a public stock company. It is to be followed by a partial release of Mitsui Bussan shares to companies other than Mitsui-controlled ones, and to the general public. Although the Mitsui family doubtless intends to retain the controlling majority of Mitsui Bussan's capital, the Mitsui stronghold no longer will be exclusively Mitsui-owned and closed to access by outside circles.

The capital of Mitsui Bussan at present amounts to Yen 150,000,000 whereof Yen 125,000,000 is paid up. Following the merger with Mitsui Gomei, this capital is to be increased to Yen 344,499,500, whereof Yen 247,367,275 will be paid up. The present Mitsui Gomei has a capital of Yen 300,000,000 with Yen 247,000,000 paid up, which sum minus the present Gomei holding of 100 per cent of Bussan's capital is to furnish the substance of the capital increase of Mitsui Bussan. The Tokyo Finance Ministry has already notified Mitsui of its advance approval of the transaction which under the Japanese Capital Control Law could not have been effected without the Government's consent.

With the old Mitsui tycoon, paper king Ginjiro Fujihara, as Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Yonai Cabinet, and the world-renowned banker Seihin Ikeda, past head of Mitsui Gomei, at the helm of price control in Japan and financially advising the Tokyo Government, the latter's assent to the pending Mitsui reorganization was not to be doubted. The main difficulties apparently arose with other leading men of the Mitsui top personnel, and in December last made necessary an extensive reshuffle in the headquarters of the Mitsui realm. Both the then managing directors of Mitsui Bussan and Mitsui Mining, S. Hasegawa and J. Ogata, as well as Mitsui Bussan's head director J. Inoue and several other high dignitaries of both companies, were induced to retire. Instead, Tadaharu Mukai was appointed concurrently Mitsui Bussan chairman of directors and Mitsui Gomei managing - director, while S. Kawashima was made Mitsui Mining's new head managing - director. Of the aforementioned officials, J. Inoue, J. Ogata and S. Kawashima, together with J. Mandai, were called upon to form a special advisory board of Mitsui Gomei, obviously to prepare its merger with Mitsui Bussan.

Spectre

Chungking paper depicts the spectre of Japanese militarism haunting the puppet Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking.

Of the officially advanced reasons for the new Mitsui transaction, the most important is declared to be the desire to raise additional funds to finance "expanded activities." A semi-official communication released through *Domei* said that Yen 450,000,000 of fresh funds were required, including Yen 300,000,000 "to enable Mitsui Mining and others" to carry out an expansion program in China. As a closed partnership, it is explained, Mitsui Gomei could neither mortgage its holdings nor float debentures. Thus the Mitsui Gomei-Bussan merger is being given the appearance of a sort of patriotic enterprise calculated to promote what is usually called Japan's "national policy" or "manifest destiny" in this country.

This argumentation is not very conclusive. The Mitsuis could raise, if they wanted to, large amounts of additional capital without merging Mitsui Gomei into Mitsui Bussan. The present Mitsui Gomei enjoys a

vast credit by no means exhausted. Mitsui Bussan and Mitsui Mining, as they are today, could issue hundreds of millions worth of debentures. The Mitsui Bank, well placed among the "Big Six" private banks in Japan, disposes of further resources. Net earnings alone, during the past year, of the Mitsui group, appear to have well surpassed the huge amount of Yen 200,000,000.

The Mitsuis, however, during the past few years, have not been particularly eager to strain their resources in order to "carry out an expansion program in China." The trading apparatus of Mitsui Bussan, it is true, violently expanded all over China's occupied areas beyond as well as inside the Great Wall, while a series of Chinese-owned industrial plants were seized by various Mitsui interests. Yet the Mitsuis so far were very reluctant to newly invest any substantial capital funds in China outside the foreign Concessions and Settlements in Shanghai and Tientsin or the coastal port of Tsingtao. What new investments they recently effected in Manchuria and occupied China proper are of little significance, and mostly were transacted under pressure from the Japanese military. The latter severely criticized the Mitsuis for this reason. Since the foundation of the Manchurian puppet state eight years ago the Mitsuis invested in Manchuria less than Yen 30,000,000, i.e. but little more than one per cent of their own capital resources, the semi-official *Japan Times and Mail* complained in February, significantly adding that the Kwantung Army and the "Manchurian authorities" had started upon a campaign to induce the Mitsuis to extend their ventures in Manchukuo.

Now the Mitsuis appear to have given in, at least partially, to this campaign and to be prepared to mobilize really substantial funds for investment in what the Nipponese military love to describe as "development" of their China conquests. The Mitsuis, of course, will devote to this purpose as little as possible of their own money, and will raise the bulk of the sums required from the general public through the issue of debentures. They also have been able, with their strong hold upon the Yonai Cabinet, to enforce in return for their partial capitulation certain conditions calculated greatly to alleviate the position of the Mitsui interests as regards taxation.

Taxation is an extremely important matter in the House of Mitsui. It annually runs into tens of millions of yen. Besides, there are from time to time huge inheritance taxes to be paid. When in 1933 Baron Takakimi Mitsui, present head of the House, came into his father's estate, his inheritance tax was fixed at Yen 21,500,000. There are eleven Mitsui families, some of whom are richer than the head of the House. Their private fortunes were estimated, in 1937, to aggregate some Yen 1,635,000,000. The peculiar construction of the Mitsui interests resulted, in the past, in multiple taxation of large investments. A Mitsui Bussan subsidiary company's profit, for instance, is taxed three times: first as such, next by means of the taxes paid by Mitsui Bussan, and finally through the taxation levied upon Mitsui Gomei's partners. In the past, the Mitsuis usually were in a position, through their political and financial influence, to arrange for compensating preferences in the field of taxation. They were frequently permitted, for instance, to pay inheritance taxes in long-term instalments out of current profits. Today the Mitsuis must fear, however, that in the future such preferred treatment may prove unobtainable. Besides, the new taxation "reform" just passed by the Japanese Parliament and enacted as from April 1, 1940, threatens to tax Mitsui interests much more heavily than they have been taxed in the past.

The now pending merger of Mitsui Gomei into Mitsui Bussan will remove entirely one of the big Mitsui objects of taxation. The release of Mitsui Bussan shares to the general public, in addition, will make it difficult to determine exactly how many such shares will remain with the House of Mitsui and with each of the various Mitsui families. Inheritance taxes to be paid by individual Mitsuis subsequently also ought to decrease. A very rough calculation of the situation would make it appear that as a result of the pending reconstruction of the Mitsui realm the latter in future will not have to pay higher tax totals than in the past, i.e. that the Mitsuis will escape the intended effects of the present 30 per cent general tax increase in Japan.

Seen from a long-range point of view, the merger of Mitsui Gomei into Mitsui Bussan, though an important new development, is not a radical departure from recent Mitsui policies. Ever since Takuma Dan was shot to death in 1932 and Seihin Ikeda succeeded him for four years as Mitsui Gomei's head, Mitsui policy has been one of camouflage from the full view of, and of compromise with, the military expansionists and totalitarians in Japan. The disappearance of Mitsui Gomei fits into this policy, which seems to have saved the Mitsuis just in time from becoming the prey of an onslaught which they hardly could hope to withstand in outright opposition to Dai Nippon's extremists.

Editor's Note:—Mr. Ahlers will contribute another article on the Mitsui interests next week.

Burma Opposition Leader To Get Salary, Expenses

WITH the alleged purpose of "creating responsibility in the Opposition and its leader," a Bill is to be introduced into the Burma legislature to provide for the appointment of a "Leader of the Opposition" in the House of Representatives and the payment to him of a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 plus travelling expenses, *Reuter* reported from Rangoon on Apr. 6.

The real reason for this none-too-subtle form of bribery is as obvious as Gandhi's loin-cloth. The statement of the objects and reasons for the Bill, said *Reuter*, charges that Opposition leaders in the House have during the past three years been working in a "most irresponsible manner . . . . Public interest has been absolutely put in the background." Which interpreted means that the Opposition have been serving the people of Burma rather than their British masters. It now remains to be seen whether a man can be found for the official post of "Opposition Leader" at a monthly salary of 1,000 rupees plus travelling expenses. He certainly won't be a real representative of the Burmese.

British Promised "Baptism of Fire" in New Nazi Movie

Germany's quick conquest of Poland (excepting the portion which Stalin got) provides a theme for a new Nazi-inspired film, the object of which is to frighten the people of Britain and France with similar treatment.

The new film, according to a *Transocean* dispatch from Berlin (April 6) is entitled "Baptism of Fire," and depicts the activities of the Nazi air force in the Polish campaign. The initial showing of the film in Berlin—in the presence of Field-Marshal Goering and Dr. Goebbels—"was regarded by the audience, as a demonstration of what the British may expect if a large-scale air offensive should be launched against the British Isles."

Commenting further on the film, the *Transocean* report said that it indicated the "insane folly of the commander of Warsaw in refusing to surrender the city to the Germans although resistance was completely hopeless." The tremendous damage caused by the vicious Nazi bombing squadrons is "graphically shown," according to the German press report. Continuing, the Berlin report said, "The film is obviously a warning to Britain, a point made clear by Field-Marshal Goering (who appears in a close-up) indicating what the German air force promised in Poland it will make good against Britain and France . . . . a trick shot at the end leaves even less doubt as to the significance of the warning . . . . as it shows a bomber making a power dive toward an objective still obscured by clouds, but when the clouds part there is shown the familiar silhouette of the British Isles . . . . the bomber continues and there is heard a tremendous explosion as the first bomb is dropped." The *Transocean* report said the film received a "tremendous ovation."

Germany Occupies Denmark, Invades Norway in Reply To New Blockade Measures; Far East Involved

WORLD War II underwent its first extension this week when, as the culmination of a swiftly-unfolding series of developments, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Denmark decided not to resist the invasion. Norway responded by declaring war on Germany, thus joining the Allies, to whom appeal has been made for aid in resisting the invasion. The Scandinavian peninsula has thus become involved in a war which it strove desperately to stay out of. Sweden's neutrality is hanging in the balance as these lines are being written. If that country succeeds longer in preserving its neutrality, it will be a miracle indeed. The involvement of Scandinavia automatically imperils Belgium and The Netherlands, for with the flames of war leaping across new frontiers no neutral country is safe. The lid is off.

Hostilities on a heavy scale now seem inevitable on the Western Front, for the Allies, having responded to Norway's call with a promise of the fullest possible aid, will be bound to engage the German forces there if only for diversionist reasons. Having scored definite strategical advantages by the lightning invasion of Denmark and Norway, Hitler may seek to extend them by invasion of Holland or Belgium, or both. The Allies, however, may decide to strike first in order to forestall German moves against the Low Countries. As in the case of Sweden, it will be a miracle if now they are able to stay neutral.

The latest dramatic events were set in train at the beginning of this week when the Allies notified Norway of their intention to lay minefields in Norwegian territorial waters, and to patrol these waters with their warships, in order to halt the flow of contraband to the Reich—particularly Swedish iron ores. Norway, on Apr. 8, lodged with the Allies what was described as a "vigorous protest" against this decision. But, copying Hitler's *blitzkrieg* methods, the Allies had sown the mines without awaiting Oslo's answer to the Allied notification.

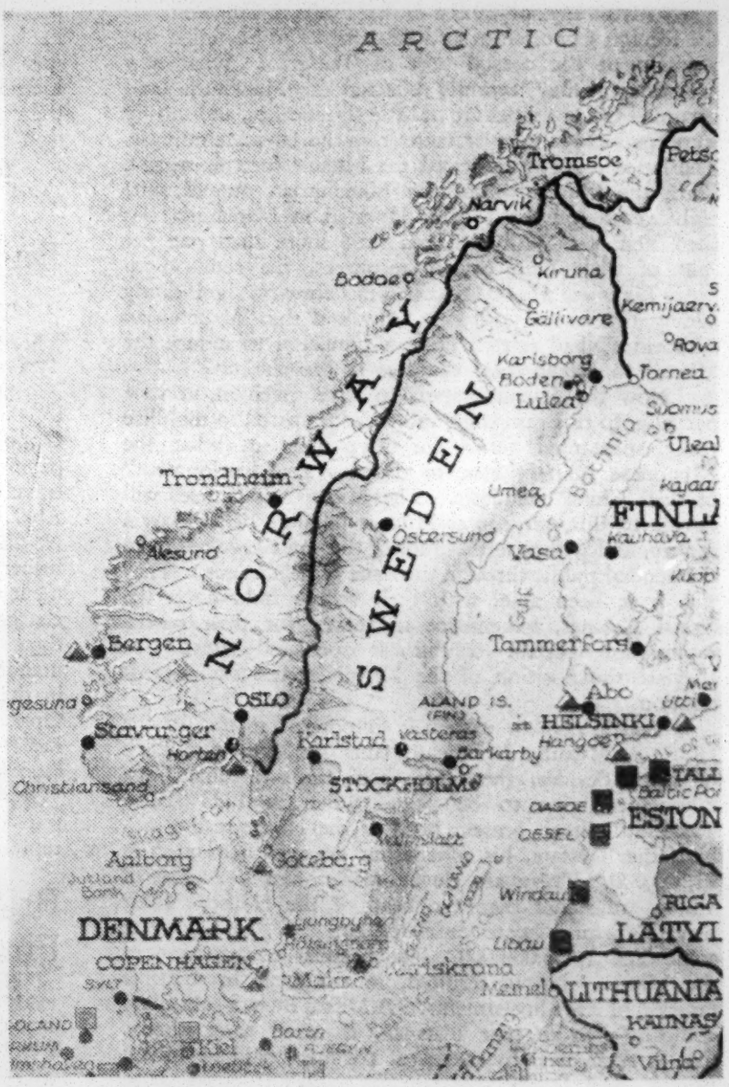
The Nazi response proved swift and efficient. Nazi troops occupied the whole of Denmark, a tiny country of 16,575 square miles and a population of about four millions, without meeting any resistance. King Christian and his Prime Minister announced that "under protest" they had decided to continue leading the country under the conditions of German occupation and called upon their people to refrain from offering any resistance to the invasion.

Meanwhile, the Nazi minister in Oslo informed the Norwegian Government that Berlin had documentary evidence of an Allied plan to occupy certain parts of the country, demanded that Norway agree, both verbally and in writing, to place herself under German military protection. The Norwegian Government declined this demand, moved inland to Hamar (north of Oslo), proceeded to declare war on Germany and appeal for aid from the Allies.

By Tuesday evening of this week, German troops had taken Oslo, the capital, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondhjem and Narvik after landings effected in the morning. Narvik is important for the fact that it is the port of export for Swedish iron ores going to Germany.

German warships forcing entrance to the Oslo fjord were fired on by Norwegian shore batteries and one German warship, the Gneisenau, was reported to have been sunk. It was also reported, without definite confirmation, that the giant German liner Bremen, being used to transport troops from Germany, was torpedoed by an Allied submarine and sunk, with many lives lost. Apart from this, little resistance seems thus far to have been offered to the German invasion, and comparatively easy conquest of the entire country is anticipated. At least three naval battles, in which Allied warships are engaging German naval units, were reported to be raging in Scandinavian waters, however.

The New Theater of War



On the night of Apr. 9, following the German occupation of Oslo, a new Norwegian government was proclaimed in the capital. Described as a government of national concentration, the new regime is headed by Mr. Vidkun Quisling, leader of the pro-Nazi National Union Party. In a proclamation to the country, the new government charged the Allies with a "frightful act of force" against Norway by the laying of mines

in Norwegian territorial waters, condemned the previous government for its "inadequate resistance" to the Allied action, and lauded the German Government for its offer of "peaceful assistance" and its solemn assurance to respect Norway's independence and the lives and property of Norwegian citizens (Germany, in notes to Denmark and Norway, declared that the territorial integrity of the two countries "is not being and will not be violated" and that the German action was designed solely to forestall Allied seizures of Scandinavian territories).

The proclamation of the new Oslo government went on to demand "unconditional obedience" from citizens and from the Army and Navy, at the same time informing them that further resistance to German forces "would not only be useless but tantamount to a criminal devastation of our country and our property." We thus have a curious situation in which the internationally-recognized government of Norway is at war with Germany on the side of the Allies, while a new government, challenging its authority, has taken a pro-German position. A civil war inside the country, with the Nazis backing the new government, presumably will decide which attitude is to prevail—unless the former Oslo government, now at Hamar, throws in the sponge altogether.

That the German moves in Scandinavia were prepared well in advance is indicated by the smoothness and precision with which they were executed. The reasons given by Berlin—that the Allies intended to occupy Scandinavian territory and that Germany simply went in ahead of them—may or may not be true. The allies, of course, deny this and declare that the German allegation is a lie. It is of no importance one way or the other. Norway has been subjected to as much pressure by the Allies as by Germany. If proof of this is needed, one need only refer to the Norwegian protest delivered in London on Apr. 8 against the laying of minefields in Norwegian waters. Norway (according to *United Press*) charged that the Allied action was "the most severe and unwarranted violation of neutrality throughout the war," demanded the immediate removal of the mines and withdrawal of British warships from Norwegian territorial waters.

The mines had by that time already been laid, and Norway's protest was vain. Germany decided that the time had come to strike, which was a most natural decision. Hitler is out to win the war if he can and the rights of neutrals will not be allowed to stand in the way. One can understand the indignation of the Allies and their efforts to exploit Hitler's latest *blitzkrieg* for propagandist ends. But did they really expect the Nazis to stand idly by while the Allies proceeded to extend the blockade by cutting off the vital German supplies of Swedish iron ores?

The German occupation of Denmark is the most serious blow Britain has suffered since the war began, for Denmark has been England's principal supplier of fresh foods, particularly dairy products. Denmark exported more butter than any other country in the world and produces more bacon than any other country except the United States. She is a great supplier of eggs and her fisheries are important. None of these products will henceforth go to Britain. Instead, they will go to Germany where they will help enormously to relieve the acute food shortage. Also, with German occupation of Norway's ports, the Allies will be able to get no more supplies there, while German occupation of Denmark gives her complete control of the Skagerrak, leading to the Baltic, and will prevent Allied access to Sweden and Finland.

Thus, while the Allies are striving might and main to tighten the blockade of Germany, that country has gained access to additional sources of supply and cut the Allies off from them. The Allied decision to tighten the blockade—the first move in which was the laying of mines near Norway, leading to the present spread of the European conflict—was taken at Allied conferences last week-end. Several news dispatches mentioned the Pacific as a new sphere of Allied blockade action against Germany and this has already had repercussions.

The United States freighter Wildwood turned around in mid-Pacific early this week and returned to Tacoma, Washington, upon receipt of radio reports that the Allied blockade was about to operate in the Far East as regards cargoes carried to the Soviet port of Vladivostok and believed destined for the Reich via Siberia. The vessel was bound for Vladivostok with a cargo valued at U.S.$4,500,000 and consisting of 7,000 tons of copper, brass and machinery consigned to Amtorg, the Soviet trading organization. When the vessel put into Tacoma, the skipper, Capt. Walter Arntz, told the

But Now They Have Denmark

Parrish in Chicago Tribune

The cartoon was labeled, "For what we are about to receive, we thank thee our Fuehrer!"

press that "the war appears to have hit Pacific trade routes."

Japan is quite perturbed, judging by comment which appeared in the *Kokumin Shimbun* on Apr. 6. The Tokyo paper declared that Japan would be seriously affected if the Allies extended the blockade, since trade relations between Japan, Manchukuo and Germany, "one of the pillars of Japan's foreign trade," will run the risk of breakdown. Also, in view of the fact that Vladivostok now plays the role of an Oriental seaport for Germany, Japan fears that the European war may cause disturbances in waters near to Japan, and this, in pursuit of her policy of non-involvement, Japan resolutely refuses to permit, the paper stated.

A *United Press* report from London, also on Apr. 6, declared that Japan is anxious to avoid British interference in Japanese trade with the Netherlands East Indies. It was suggested that if Japan would undertake to ration herself by refraining from re-exporting rubber and other commodities to Vladivostok, from where they can reach Germany, Britain would probably agree to keep her hands off Japanese commerce in the Netherlands Indies. This question, the American agency said, might have been discussed between Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to London, when they met on Apr. 3.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office

spokesman, denied on Apr. 8 that this question had been discussed in London. Lord Halifax, he asserted, had made no suggestion that Japan should voluntarily suspend her trade with Germany.

A reshuffle of the British Cabinet took place last week and the changes, which reduce the Cabinet from nine to eight members, were announced on the night of Apr. 3. Sir Kingsley Wood, former Air Minister, became Lord Privy Seal. Sir Samuel Hoare, former Lord Privy Seal, became Air Minister. Lord Woolton became Minister of Food. Major G. C. Tryon, former Postmaster-General, became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, former First Commissioner of Works, became President of the Board of Education. Mr. R. S. Hudson, former Secretary of the Department for Overseas Trade, became Minister of Shipping. Mr. W. S. Morrison, former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lanchester and Minister of Food, became Postmaster-General. Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, former Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, became Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade. Earl de la Warr, former President of the Board of Education, became First Commissioner of Works. Sir Victor Warrender, former Financial Secretary to the War Office, became Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Admiralty. Sir Edward Grigg, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, became Financial Secretary to the War Office. Lord Chatfield, Minister for the Coordination of Defense, resigned and was not replaced.

"As Before"

Weltwoch, Zurich

Ex-Kaiser observes war scenes.

Mr. Winston Churchill remains First Lord of the Admiralty and will preside over the Committee of Service Ministers, thus virtually taking the place of Lord Chatfield. Churchill thus emerges as the "strong man" of all British war activities. Nevertheless, according to *United Press*, the Cabinet changes were received in London political circles with a "marked lack of enthusiasm." Some quarters sharply criticized Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for not making a complete reorganization. The *Daily Herald* attacked the Government's "lack of imagination and surfeit of complacency" and likened the Cabinet changes to the Mad Hatter's tea party, "while the public, like Alice, looks on bewildered." The *News-Chronicle* regretted that Mr. Anthony Eden, Dominions Secretary, did not receive a more important post in the reorganized Cabinet. "The Prime Minister," said the paper, "has not a forgiving disposition." Mr. Eden was formerly Foreign Secretary in the Chamberlain Government. He resigned and made way for Lord Halifax when he fell into disagreement with the Prime Minister over the latter's appeasement policy prior to the outbreak of the European war.

The reorganization of the British Cabinet was followed in short order by the extension of the war to Scandinavia. And this in the opinion of Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, former naval attache to the British Embassy in Paris, presages extension of the conflict "on a tremendous scale." Quoted in a *United Press* dispatch from Montreal on Apr. 9, Sir Howard said he hoped that Russia and Germany would speedily proclaim an open military alliance in order to clarify the issues for which the Allies were fighting. Southeastern Europe, he predicted, would become an active theater of war because of the flow of oil to Germany.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, spoke his piece on the European war this week when he declared that Allied war aims were identical with those of China. The struggle of China against Japan, he said, was an integral part of the second world war. Both China and the Allies were out to defeat aggression and the philosophy of aggression. The envoy averred that the second world war began, not on Sept. 3, 1939, but on Sept. 18, 1931, when Japan's armies invaded Manchuria.

Frank P. Lockhart Appointed U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai

Frank P. Lockhart, citizen of the state of Texas, Counsellor of Embassy in Peiping, and long experienced in Far Eastern diplomacy, has been appointed American Consul-General at Shanghai in succession to Clarence E. Gauss. Mr. Gauss has been promoted to the position of Minister to Australia and departed for Washington for a conference with officials of the Department of State last week, following which he will proceed to Canberra to assume his new duties.

Frank P. Lockhart

The date of Mr. Lockhart's arrival in Shanghai to assume his duties here has not been announced, but pending his arrival, Richard P. Butrick, Executive Consul, will serve as Acting Consul-General. Mr. Lockhart was born at Pittsburgh, Texas in 1881 and attended Grayson College. His first job was with the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, of which he later became associate editor and in which he still retains an interest. In 1913 he became secretary to his Congressman, later becoming secretary to a senator and also filling a post in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

In July, 1914, Mr. Lockhart was appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern affairs in the Department of State. When the U. S. joined in the Great War, Mr. Lockhart became a drafting officer in the Army, but later returned to the Department and was sent on a special mission to China. In 1920 he served as an expert on the American Delegation to the Washington Arms Conference, following which he remained in the Department until 1925 when he was sent to Peiping as an American delegate to the Chinese Tariff Conference. Later he was appointed Consul-General at Hankow and in 1931 was transferred to the same post at Tientsin. In 1935 he was appointed Counsellor of Embassy at Peiping and has had charge there in the absence of the Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson. Mr. Lockhart has also served as Acting Consul-General here on several occasions.

Hongkew Bus Conductresses Strike for Shorter Hours

JAPAN'S labor troubles spread to Shanghai on Apr. 3 when 43 Japanese bus conductresses employed in the Hongkew district by the Central China Urban Motor Transport Company, struck work to enforce a demand for a shorter work-day and other concessions. Japanese Consular Police acted as mediators in an attempt to settle the dispute, but with little result, although the strike was said to have been settled last Saturday. According to *Domei*, the company made some minor concessions to the girls but declined the demand for a shorter work-day, whereupon half

the girls decided to return home to Japan, the company paying each of them Yen 30 to cover travelling expenses.

The Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*, in reporting the strike on Apr. 4, revealed the astounding fact that the Japanese conductresses on the Hongkew buses were working 18 hours a day, or four hours per day longer than the hardest worked Chinese factory workers, whose work-day is 14 hours. Their pay for this gruelling labor, the paper also revealed, is the munificent sum of Yen 1.66 per day. They have no day of rest, and among the demands they presented was one for a monthly holiday.

Answering the girls' complaints as published in the *Tairiku Shimpo*, the Japanese business manager of the bus company declared that the girls worked an eight-hour shift with a lay-off every five days. That conditions in any case are far from satisfactory was indicated by one of the striking girls whose remarks the *Tairiku Shimpo* quoted. Said she: "We have been deceived. We were told in Tokyo that our duty in Shanghai was to supervise Chinese conductresses. We all want to go back to our families in Japan. We have debts, but no money, and we don't know what to do."

Eight strikes, involving 3,815 Chinese workers and the loss of 9,602 man-days, took place in the Shanghai International Settlement in March, according to the monthly report of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Demands for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living were at the root of a majority of the strikes.

Heavy Prison Terms Given 35 Former French Deputies

THIRTY-FIVE former Communist deputies of a total of 44—the balance having been tried in absentia—were sentenced Apr. 3 to heavy prison terms and fines and were deprived of civil rights for a period of five years, *Havas* reported from Paris. The sentences were handed down at the conclusion of a trial conducted in secret by a military tribunal.

Florimond Bonte received the heaviest sentence—five years in prison and a fine of 5,000 francs in addition to deprivation of civil rights. Twenty-six of the deputies received four-year terms and 4,000-franc fines, while eight were given special dispensation as first offenders, having their prison-terms suspended but being obliged to pay heavy fines. The absent deputies who had fled the country also got five-year prison terms, 5,000-franc fines and loss of civil rights. Among the latter were Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and Deputy Jacques Duclos.

According to *Transocean* reports from Brussels, the French Government is continuing its countrywide manhunt for members of the proscribed Communist Party. M. Rineaud, secretary-general of the now-dissolved Paris Metal Workers' Union and a well-known Communist, was sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of 10,000 francs by a Paris military court on Apr. 4. The following day, 19 members of a secret Communist organization were arrested in Paris during a police raid.

The black-out of democracy in France, according to a *Reuter* report on Apr. 5, will be intensified if and when M. Paul Reynaud, the Premier, signs a decree which has been submitted to him by the Council of Ministers. This decree provides the death penalty for persons found guilty of preparing, supplying or stocking "instruments for Communist propaganda."

Examples of the repression of liberty of speech in France were given recently by the Anti-Fascist Relief Committee in London in a pamphlet entitled *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité: What is Happening in France*, as follows:—

Caroline Pritzius, widow, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Nancy tribunal for expressing "demoralizing views."

Ten workers who "abandoned work" at a Rouen factory each sentenced to from three months' to a year's imprisonment by military tribunal.

On one day the Paris tribunal sentenced three workers—the hod-carrier Schegachinn, the brick-layer Raneuf and the coal-heaver Carpena—to six, five and two years' imprisonment, respectively, for expressing "disquieting views." They were also fined 1,000 francs each.

For having stayed away from work "on pretext of sickness," Francois Chaumont was given two years' imprisonment and fined 1,000 francs. In a case where two workers, father and son, failed to turn up to work one Monday, sentence of six months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine was given against each of them.

Chinese Electrocuted In Blockaded Tientsin

A Chinese was killed instantaneously on April 3 when he attempted to crawl through the electrified barbed wire surrounding the blockaded British Concession at Tientsin. According to *Reuter*, he was apparently trying to leave the Concession at a deserted spot near the new British cemetary. A wire touched the back of his neck and he rolled over dead.

Nippon Court-Martial Gives Death Sentence to Thirteen

Said to have been "convicted" of the murder of Hwang Lien-feng, councillor of the "Special Municipality" of Amoy, 13 alleged Chinese terrorists were sentenced to death by a Japanese court-martial in Amoy on April 6, *Domei* reported Mr. Hwang was slain in the Kulangsu International Settlement on Jan. 8 by terrorists said to have been headed by one Yang Yung-lo.

Sino-Soviet Aviation Directors Meet Scheduled

The recently organized Sino-Russian Aviation Company, which now operates an airline between Chungking and Moscow, via Hami and Alma Ata, Sinkiang, is scheduled to hold its first directors meeting at Alma Ata shortly. Chinese interests in the line will be represented by Chang Yuan-fu, who is a secretary to Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, Governor of Sinkiang. The Chinese delegation will remain in Urumchi for several days investigating conditions. Chief question scheduled for discussion pertains to the dispatch of through airmail between China and Europe. The Chinese authorities are anxious to establish connections with European airlines for the transportation of both mail and passengers.

Soviet Agent Gets Eleven Years in Prison

Nicholas Dozenberg, Red Army secret agent in the United States, was given a sentence of 11 years in Federal prison, according to *United Press* message from New York on March 29. Dozenberg was charged with passport fraud and pleaded guilty.

J. Edgar Hoover, leading G-man and director of the drive against espionage, said that espionage cases in the United States in 1939 totalled 1,651 compared with only 250 in 1938 and an average of 35 in the preceding years. Additional funds to combat espionage and sabotage during the period of the war in Europe have been recommended for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate announced on March 27 that it had appointed a standing committee of seven members to investigate foreign war propaganda in the United States. Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Committee, said that foreign war propaganda in the United States in future would be subjected to closest scrutiny.

Memorial Service Held For Deceased C.I.M. Official

Former students and associates of the late William Henry Warren, Deputy China Director of the China Inland Mission, held a memorial service and paid tribute to his memory at a meeting in Prayer Hall of the Mission on Saturday, March 30. Mr. Warren died in Shanghai on Thursday, March 28. The chairman of the meeting was the Rev. G. W. Gibb and addresses were delivered by D. E. Hoste, former general director of the C. I. M., W. Millward of the National Bible Society of Scotland, Messrs. Ford and Macpherson, and others. Mr. Warren came to China at the age of 22 and first was stationed at Anking and Ningpo. He was married in 1897 to Miss Minnie Meadows, and later resided in Shaoshing and Hangchow. He joined the administration of C. I. M. in 1922 and travelled extensively throughout the country. He is survived by a son who resides in Canada and a daughter in England.

British Cunarder Halts Briefly at Honolulu

The s.s. Mauretania, giant liner of the Cunard Steamship Company which left New York recently—supposedly for Australia—reached Honolulu April 4 and left again the following day after taking on fuel and water. According to *United Press* there was some speculation in Honolulu as to the liner's destination. Since she was far off the course to Australia, it was thought possible that she might be proceeding to the Far East, possibly Manila.

Archbishop of Paris Dies at Age of 76

Cardinal Jean Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, died in the French capital of a heart attack in the early morning hours of Apr. 9, following a serious surgical operation. The venerable prelate was 76 years old, having been born at Lacroix-Barret, France on Feb. 18, 1864. He was the vicar of one of the world's most famous cathedrals, Notre Dame de Paris.

Cost of Living in Japan Still Soaring

Commodity prices continue to rise throughout Japan between one and 1½ per cent. monthly, with a tendency towards an increasing tempo now that a new tax-increase program, planned to bring in an additional revenue of Y.500,000,000 annually, has come into operation.

The March index of retail prices in Japan's thirteen leading cities was 52.3 per cent. higher than in June, 1937, the month prior to the outbreak of hostilities in China, according to the Japanese Ministry of Commence and Industry.

Stocks of imported commodities, notably alcoholic liquors, cereals, cloth, drugs, cotton and woollen goods, and canned goods are virtually exhausted, and the foreign community experiences difficulty in obtaining supplies of such articles as matches, sugar, flour, butter and meat, most of which have doubled in price in the past twelve months, *Reuter* reported.

Harder Times Ahead

The present financial year which opened on April 1, is expected to inaugurate a period of even greater stringency as prices of various staples, luxuries, wearing apparel, foods and beverages have been boosted to cover new excise and entertainment levies embodied in the new tax-revision program passed in the recent Diet session.

The rates for gasoline, kerosene, and all other oils have been increased recently owing to fresh taxation, unfavorable exchange rates and higher freight and marine insurance rates. Parallel with the 19-sen per gallon increase in the price of gasoline—from 64 to 83 sen a gallon—the rates for taxi and bus transportation will be increased.

Tax offices, shops and stores throughout Japan have been extremely busy since the beginning of April, revising the prices of sugar, Japanese rice-wine, beer and various commodities in line with the twenty per cent increase in existing commodity prices, due to increased taxation.

Dogs and Cats Taxed

Price tags of retail goods are being clearly marked to show the amount of the new levies. Even dogs and cats in pet stores, those valued at more than Y.10, have tags attached to their collars setting forth the amount of the 10 per cent animal-tax. Purchases of candy and cakes in excess of Y.3 also will be taxed at the rate of 10 per cent.

The tax on rice wine, which amounts to Y.15 on every 40 gallons, means that consumers will pay four sen more per half-pint than heretofore, and the Y.59.20 increase in the beer-tax boils down to an extra five sen a quart for the consumer.

The new excises on sugar mean an increase from a half-sen to two sen a pound on the granulated variety and from 26 sen to 28 sen per lb. carton for cube sugar.

Restaurant and bar bills amounting to more than Y.3 are now subject to a 15 per cent tax in establishments employing more than five waitresses. Cafés, bars, restaurants and brothels must now close at midnight, and dance-halls, mahjongg clubs, billiard parlors and such at 10 o'clock.

Moral Embargo Extension Feared by Japanese Paper

Circumstances are not yet ripe for the conclusion of a new Japanese-American commercial treaty and Japan must watch out for an extension of the United States' "moral embargo" on exports to Japan, the semi-official *Japan Times* declared on Apr. 5 in summarizing the conclusions reached at a conference of Japanese consular officials held in Washington, D. C. from Mar. 20 to 24. The conference was attended by all Japanese consuls stationed in the United States and by secretaries of the Japanese Legation in Canada.

A conference of Japanese consular and diplomatic representatives in South American countries is to be held in Rio de Janeiro on May 14 and will be attended, among others, by Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese minister-at-large in China. Mr. Kato will sail from Yokohama on Apr. 16, *Domei* reported.

Accord on Tientsin Silver Said Imminent

Anglo-Japanese relations, with particular reference to the Tientsin silver question and the Japanese blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin, were the subject of several news dispatches last week-end. The London *Daily Herald*, according to a *Domei* report, asserted on Apr. 5 that the 9½-month-old Anglo-Japanese dispute at Tientsin would be settled this week by an agreement as regards the Chinese-owned silver stored in the British Concession and that the Japanese would lift the blockade of both the British and French Concessions.

Reuter reported from London the same day that the silver negotiations were proceeding in a "favorable atmosphere" and that they were expected to reach a successful conclusion in about a week. *United Press*, the following day, forecasted an agreement on the silver question which would provide for the employment of £100,000 worth of the metal for flood relief in North China and the "freezing" of the remaining £700,000 worth in the British Concession office of the Chinese Bank of Communications. At the same time, the blockade of the Concessions would be lifted.

Women Participate in Robbery in Hongkew

An unusual armed robbery—unusual for the fact that two armed women took part in it—was reported in the Hongkew district on April 7. Five men and two women, all armed with pistols, forced their way into a Chinese home at 236, Foo An Alleyway, off Tsepoo Road, at about 9 a.m. and after intimidating the inmates stole jewelry and other valuables to a total of about $5,000. Two of the male robbers kept guard over the victims, while the other three and the two women collected together the loot. The gang had no difficulty in escaping.

Soviet-Nippon Trade Parleys Not Ruptured

SOVIET-JAPANESE trade negotiations are "neither deadlocked, nor have they broken down," Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office declared in Tokyo on Apr. 8. The statement coincided in time with a *United Press* report from Moscow stating that the Japanese trade delegation in Moscow had left for Tokyo without negotiating a commercial agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In denying that the talks had broken down, Mr. Suma added what *Domei* described as a significant remark. He said that the Moscow conversations had reached "an advanced stage which claims the consideration of a more important thing, though it has not a political nature."

Renewed tension on the Soviet-Manchukuo border near Suifenho was reported by *Domei* from Tungning on Apr. 5. Soviet patrols crossed the border on Apr. 3, the agency said, and had attempted to set fire to the Manchukuo border post at Wushechen. They withdrew into Soviet territory the following day. Meanwhile Manchukuo border patrols were strengthened and the two forces were said to be "facing each other" across the frontier in a none too friendly manner.

Moscow radio emitted attacks on Japan on Apr. 5 in a broadcast lauding Sino-Soviet friendship and criticizing the Wang Ching-wei puppet government at Nanking. "The Japanese ship of state is grounded on the rocks of China," the announcer said, adding that "the Japanese today want to seize China from the inside, but the Chinese people go on fighting against their aggressors and will not accept the chains of slavery."

Bombay Police Nab Non-Compromisers

Vigorous action against leaders of India's civil disobedience movement was taken in Bombay on Apr. 6 when British police, acting under the arbitrary provisions of the Defense of India Act, arrested a number of adherents of the "No-Compromise Group" of the All-India National Congress headed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

A *Domei* message from Bombay said there were "mass arrests," but according to *Reuter* only eight persons were taken into custody, among them being P. M. Bapat, who was to have presided at the inaugural meeting of "National Week." His entry into Bombay had been prohibited by the police commissioner, *Reuter* said, and he was arrested when found there.

A *Reuter* report from Lahore on Apr. 5 disclosed an alleged conspiracy to bomb the ministerial benches of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Police raided a house near Lahore, the report said, and found two home-made bombs. One person was arrested.

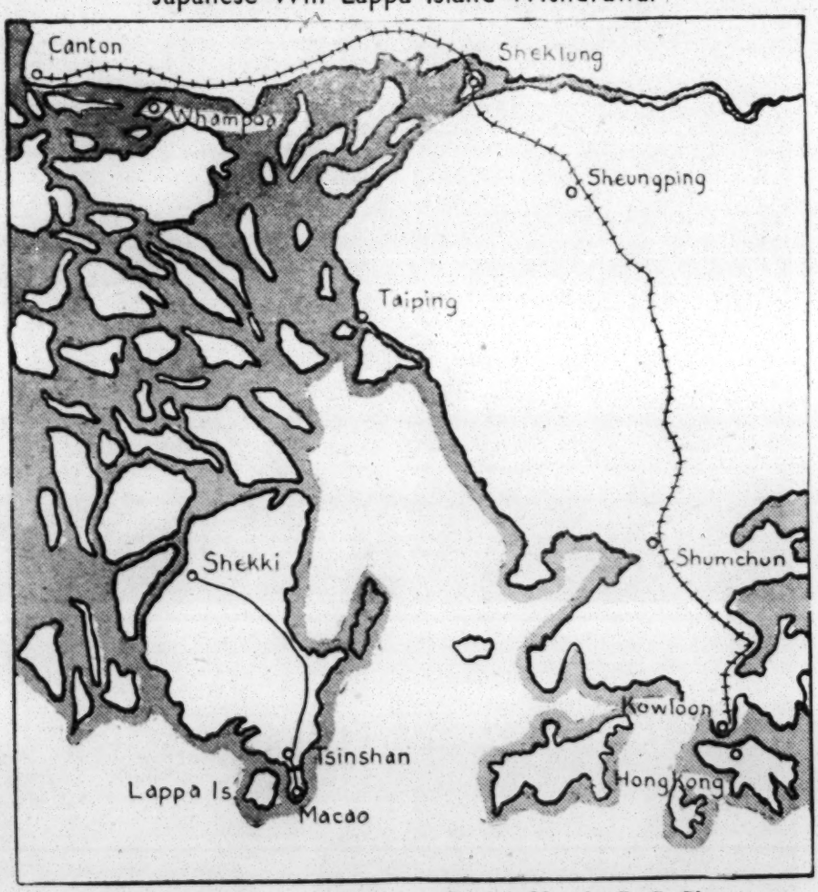
Portuguese Troops Evacuate Lappa Is.

BEARING out earlier reports that the Japanese had presented a series of demands to the Portuguese authorities in Macao (see *The Review* for Apr. 6, page 204), Portuguese forces were withdrawn from the island of Lappa on Apr. 5, according to a *Domei* report from Hongkong. This was done, the agency said, in compliance with a Japanese demand.

Lappa, which lies to the west of Macao, has long been a source of jurisdictional disputes between Chinese and Portuguese authorities. The Portuguese have now bowed to Japanese demands, although they consistently refused to recognize Chinese rights.

Japanese demands on the Macao Government followed the recent reoccupation of the neighboring Chungshan district by Japanese forces. According to *Domei*, this occupation is likely to last a long time as the Japanese have begun building permanent defenses at Tsinshan, Heungchow and Sancho Island. Last year they withdrew from Chungshan after a brief occupation "out of respect for the birthplace of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen" and "with the confidence that the awakened people of Chungshan will desist in future from anti-Japanese actions." Reoccupation occurred following Japanese allegations that Chungshan had again become a Chinese guerrilla base.

Japanese Win Lappa Island Withdrawal



Review Map by P. C. Chen

Map shows the location of Lappa Island, next door to the Portuguese island colony of Macao, from which Portuguese forces are reported to have been withdrawn. Shekki, principal town on the Chungshan territory (recently reoccupied by Japanese troops) is connected with Macao by a motor road, along which there is normally a bus service in operation.

Nippon Emperor Decorates German Shipping Magnate

Herr Emil Helfferich, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, was decorated Apr. 8 by the Emperor of Japan, *Domei* reported from Tokyo. He was given the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class, in recognition of his services in promoting German-Japanese friendship. Herr Helfferich arrived in Japan for a visit on February 13.

Police Kill 16 in Riot During N. Rhodesia Strike

Sixteen natives were killed and 72 wounded on April 3 when British police in Northern Rhodesia fired on strikers at the Nkana concession, *Reuter* reported. Some 3,000 strikers had attempted to interfere with 150 other workers who were drawing their pay, the report said, adding that the police fired "in self-defense" only when 14 of their number had been injured by stoning.

Another 3 Years of China War Predicted

WITH military operations going forward in only desultory fashion on all the China war fronts, the *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Chinese Government published at Chungking, declared in a leading editorial on Apr. 9 that the Sino-Japanese war would last at least another three years. The paper asserted that the Chinese Government has completed the preparation of a three-year war plan embracing not only a military program but also construction projects.

Japanese air-raids have made the principal China war news lately. Yenan, seat of the Communist administration in Shensi Province, was raided Apr. 2, according to a belated *Domei* report. Japanese Army aircraft dropped bombs on the central part of the city, containing administrative offices, as well as on arsenals and other military establishments the report said.

The following day, Sian, capital of Shensi Province, was subjected to a Japanese air raid. Several flights of bombers, according to reports reaching Chungking, dropped more than 100 bombs on the city. A dozen civilians were killed and more than 50 houses destroyed.

Chinese air bases at Kwangsin in northeastern Kiangsi and Kinhwa in central Chekiang were intensively bombed on Apr. 4, *Domei* reported, adding that a number of Chinese military establishments were blown up.

Fu Tso-yi Decorated

Gen. Fu Tso-yi, chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government and concurrently commander-in-chief of Chinese forces in the Second War Zone (Shansi, Suiyuan and Charhar) was awarded the Order of the White Sun on a Blue Sky by the Chungking Government in recognition of meritorious services, *Kuo Min* reported Apr. 6. Gen. Fu has also been given $300,000 to distribute among his troops. The awards are in recognition of the recent recapture of Wuyuan, terminus of the Paotow-Wuyuan highway in western Suiyuan. According to Japanese claims, however, Wuyuan was again taken by Japanese troops on Mar. 26 and is still in their hands.

According to the Information Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, there were increasing surrenders of Chinese troops in north and south China last week, while Chinese military leaders in Central China were making contact with the puppet Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking.

Japan honored her war horses on "Horses' Day," Apr. 7, *Domei* reported from Tokyo. Certificates of merit were granted by the War Office to 260 Army horses and five dogs which had taken part in the China campaign, the report said.

First 14 Days of the Wang Ching-wei Regime

WANG Ching-wei's puppet government in Nanking will be two weeks old today. It is no surprise that Chinese army leaders should be indignant with Wang and demand his life as a punishment for his illegal activities. It is surprising, however, that the Japanese are warning each other against taking the Nanking organization too seriously.

On April 6, Wang fulminated against Chungking and indirectly the foreign powers for sneering at his regime. As "Acting President" of China, he issued two "mandates," one ordering China's rank-and-file soldiers to cease fire pending further instructions and the other declaring that all decrees issued to the nation and all treaties entered into by Chungking will henceforth be null and void. Both actions were based on resolutions adopted at the second meeting of the so-called Central Political Council held at Nanking last week.

Warning Against Intoxication

In spite of the assertion by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that Japan's policy of supporting the Wang Ching-wei government will be "unshakeable in the least" regardless of the attitude of third powers, the *Kokumin Shimbun*, organ of the Japanese Army, on April 5 warned that Japan must be careful not to became "intoxicated" with the new regime just established at Nanking. The foundation of the new regime should rather be an opportunity for the Japanese Government to reconsider its attitude of refusing to see stern realities, the paper cautioned. Further, the paper emphasized: "We must be on the alert to avoid the mistake of thinking that the installation of the new Chinese Government has solved the China Incident." Indeed, far from solving it, the setting up of the new puppet organization has further complicated Japan's adventure in China and strengthened China's determination to prolong resistance.

Speaking on April 6 in Tokyo at a farewell meeting to Gen. N. Abe, Japan's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Wang regime, Foreign Minister Arita waxed indignant at certain powers who "still fail to understand Japan's military action in China and refuse to look straight at realities." He declared that to assume that economic pressure would cause Japan to swerve from her course would be a "gross miscalculation." After a lengthy tirade against Chungking and the recalcitrant foreign powers, Mr. Arita urged Gen. Abe to endeavor to make the world align itself with Japan in her effort to construct a new order in East Asia.

Abe's Dire Predictions

While official Japan appears to be indulging in extravagant expectations from Gen. Abe's mission to Nanking, the envoy himself is full of dire predictions for both his work in China and his personal safety. Responding to a speech at a function given his in honor by ex-Premier General Senjuro Hayashi eulogizing his past services to the State and encouraging him to carry out his vital mission of negotiating an agreement with the new Chinese Government in accordance with the terms of the Konoye Statement, General Abe said his mission, viewed in proportion to the entire China incident, is but a small matter.

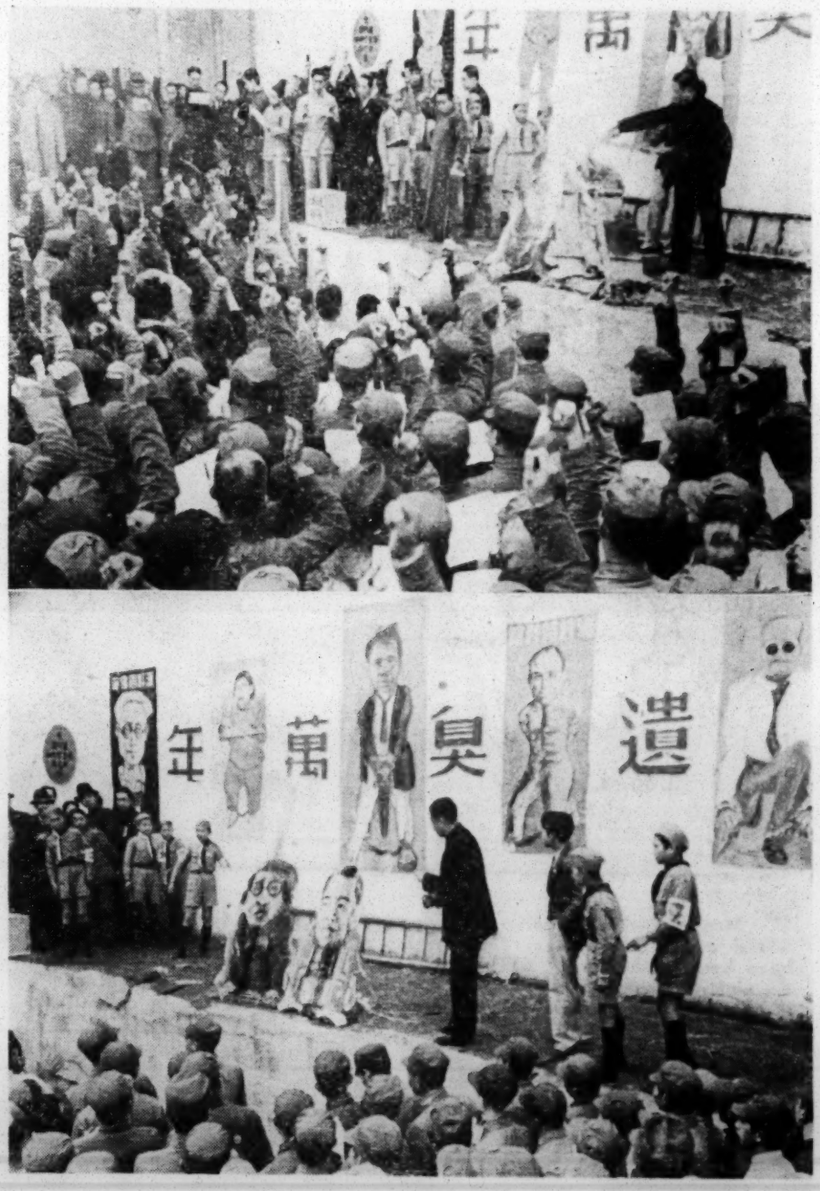
He said: "I expect many criticisms of the results of my work in China, especially in view of the difficulties in the way of the smooth development of the new regime in the future." "I may be shot during my duties in China," he added "and return in ashes like a soldier killed on the battlefront. But it is my sincere desire, in that event, that at least all of you now present will welcome my remains back to my homeland."

Gen. Abe and his mission are scheduled to leave for China on April 18.

Belittles Wang Regime

Hideichi Iwai, a former Japanese consular official in Shanghai, did a bit of sound talking concerning the Wang administration. Although by official standards he is rather insignificant, some of his remarks made in an article in the magazine *Miyake Shimbun* are worth noting. Belittling the Wang regime, Mr. Iwai said that the essential task for Japan is to win

Puppet Effigies Burned in Chungking



Photos by Thomas Kwang

Effigies of Wang Ching-wei and his wife were publicly burned in Chungking on Mar. 29, the day previous to the establishment of the puppet central government in Nanking. Top picture shows the actual burning, while below a Kuomintang official stands ready to apply a match to the cardboard dummies, which show Wang and his wife in a kneeling position... The burning took place before the wall of a building ruined by Japanese aerial bombs last year.

the hearts of the Chinese people. He urged that Japan should not neglect to listen to the opinion of the Chinese masses in establishing lasting peace in East Asia, and, while giving full support to the new Wang Ching-wei regime, should not be deaf to the voice of those outside it.

Chinese army commanders on various fronts have unanimously denounced the Nanking set-up. Adding their voices are various provincial governors who take an equally stern stand against Wang. In separate circular telegrams, the army leaders and the provincial authorities pointed out that the Wang regime is only an instrument of the Japanese and will not affect in the least the nation's determination to continue the campaign of resistance. At the same time they reiterated their allegiance to the Central Government at Chungking and their support for the policy of prolonged resistance.

Prominent among those who repudiated Wang were Generals Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtsze front; Chiang Fah-kwei of the South China front; Gen. Shang Cheng in General China; Huang Shao-hsiung and Han Teh-chin, respectively chairmen of Chekiang and Kiangsu; Huang Hsueh-chu of Kwangsi; Lung Yun of Yunnan; Lu Chung-lin of Hopei, Yen Hsi-shan of the North China front; Sheng Shih-tsai of Sinkiang; Liu Wen-hui of Hsikang; Ma Hung-kwei and Ma Pu-fang, governors of Ninghsia and Chinghai respectively; and many others.

A Frigid Reception

What seems to have disappointed the Japanese and their puppet chieftain most is not the outright denunciation of the Nanking regime by Chinese army leaders but the frigid and contemputous reception accorded it by various foreign powers. With the possible exception of Italy which according to the Japanese agency *Domei*, has decided to recognize the puppet administration "at an appropriate time," all other nations have officially or unofficially signified their intention of having nothing to do with it. Even Germany, on whom Japan has counted for support, is adopting a cool attitude.

The extraordinary silence of the German press on the occasion of Wang's installation in Nanking, according to a *Havas* message from Tokyo on April 5, caused considerable irritation in Japanese political quarters. The German attitude, however, must not be rashly interpreted as an indication of Germany's friendship for China, for the *Havas* dispatch, quoting Japanese pilitical quarters, indicated that Germany has its own axe to grind. These quarters believed that the apathy of the German press regarding the Wang regime is part of a large maneuver to drag Japan into the European war on the Reich's side. Germany, it was said, was irritated by Japan's "hesitant attitude of complacency toward the Allies."

In spite of the reported intention of Italy to recognize the Japanese puppet government in Nanking, the most significant news from Rome was the decision of the Pope that the Holy See would continue to support Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China. Vatican sources, quoted by the *United Press*, pointed out that there was no question of recognizing or failing to recognize the Wang Ching-wei "Government" at Nanking since the Vatican was never represented by a Nuncio in China. The Apostolic Delegate to China, Monsignor Mario Zanin, is generally considered as the Vatican's diplomatic representative

Replacing Sung Traitors

This cartoon from a Chungking paper depicts Wang Ching-wei and his wife replacing Tsin Kwei, infamous traitor of the Sung Dynasty. The ancient statue of the traitor Tsin Kwei, kneeling before the tomb of Gen. Yoh Fei, is a favorite point of interest for tourists at Hangchow.

by Chinese officials but from a strictly legal viewpoint he has no diplomatic standing because he is not under the direction of the Vatican Secretariat.

Attached to Chungking

Vatican circles pointed out that the Apostolic delegate to China left Peiping as soon as the Japanese invasion of China started and has remained in territories under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's control except for a short visit to Peiping in 1939. They added that he will continue to be attached to the Chungking Government. Vatican sources also revealed that missionaries in China had reported that they do not believe that the Wang Government will last long. They emphasized that little harm had been done under Gen. Chiang's regime, while under the Japanese rule one bishop, 28 priests, four brothers and seven sisters had been killed.

The importance of the definition of the Holy See's attitude toward China's rival governments lies in its moral influence over the various Catholic countries over the world, particularly in South America. Whether directly influenced by the Holy See's stand or because of other considerations, the four South American countries, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, have all intimated that they will not recognize the Japanese created regime in Nanking. It may be noted that Japan during the past few years has spared no effort to cultivate the goodwill of the South American countries in the hope of winning their support for her aggression in China.

World Press Supercilious

The world's press continues to maintain a supercilious attitude toward the Wang organization. Commenting on the recent announcement in Parliament by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that Britain continued to recognize the Chungking Government as the rulers of China and that Britain's general policy had in no way been changed, the *Washington Star* on April 4 said:

"Britain has now joined the United States in giving a cold shoulder to the Japanese puppet show at Nanking, and will have nothing to do with the new government just established on a foundation of Japanese bayonets under the traitorous leadership of Wang Ching-wei..."

The *Manchester Guardian*, not even deigning to refer to the Wang regime, made the following pungent comment: "It is, however, most unfortunate that we should have to make such explanations. Why should we be under the humiliating suspicion, whether in the United States or elsewhere, of changing or in anyway abating our policy which, like that of the United States itself, rests, or should rest, on the observance of the Nine Power Treaty, assuring justice and freedom to China?"

The Guardian stressed that "it is necessary to remember that questions of principle are involved here on which we cannot and must not fall short or even be thought to do so."

Comment from Moscow

"The Japanese ship of State is grounded on the rocks of China," Soviet Radio asserted in a broadcast on April 5 lauding Sino-Russian friendship and severely criticising, Japan and the Wang Ching-wei regime.

"The Japanese today want to seize China from the inside, but the Chinese people go on fighting against their aggressors and will not accept chains of slaver," the radio station added. It quoted the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* as the source of its commentary.

In face of the universal condemnation of their puppet creation in Nanking, the Japanese are sparing no effort in courting favor of foreign powers in the hope of securing recognition. By cajolery and threats, they are trying to induce the interested powers to come to terms on this issue. In an effort to influence the opinion of the Powers, the Japanese embassy spokesman in Shanghai on April 5 said that since most of the important ports, cities and fertile regions in China would be within the jurisdiction of the new Nanking National Government, it would be especially unwise for third Powers to decide at this time that they will not recognize the new government, thereby binding future actions in this regard.

Commenting on the non-recognition statement made by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, the spokesman

said that in discussing the recognition of the Nanking Government, the United States appeared to act on the premise that the circumstances leading to the establishment of the new government were based on violation of the Nine Power Treaty and Kellog-Briand Pact. The Japanese did not regard it in this light because the Japanese Army's action in China is "an expression of the sovereign rights of self-defense."

Hull Statement Attacked

As expected, Mr. Hull's statement also came under blows from Wang Ching-wei's propaganda machine. The *Central China Daily News* derisively remarked that Mr. Hull's declaration "is more farcical than the grotesque antics of Charlie Chaplin." Branding the statement as "despicably untrue," the Wang organ said that the United States Secretary of State "should have realized by this time that peoples of the entire world, especially the Chinese people, abhor and despise the false utterances of American statesmen." Regarding the Nanking regime's foreign policy, the *Central China Daily News* said: China will respect all lawful rights and interests of third powers in China, but she is determined to remove all special and unreasonable rights and interests which third powers enjoy in China."

Tang Leang-li (editor of the Wang periodical *The People's Tribune*, in Shanghai) whose newly-acquired title is "Ambassador on Special Assignment," on April 4 challenged the Hull statement and denounced America as a "champion of foreign privilege." The Hull declaration, Tang said, was based on a misrepresentation of the situation and made "in utter disregard of all the tenets of international courtesy and goodwill." Further, he said: "Sino-Japanese cooperation is opposed not on the grounds that it is not in China's interest, but because it is thought to be injurious to America's."

Attacking foreign powers for bringing presure on the Nanking regime, the *Central China Daily News* in an editorial on April 4 said: "Only through Sino-Japanese peace can we solve international disputes in the Far East, and this is the conviction of all the promoters of the Peace Movement." The editorial asserted that China is not afraid of any pressure from third powers and believed that they can do nothing to obstruct the peace promoters. It was further pointed out that China does not need the recognition of third powers who consider themselves as masters and China their slave. Those foreign powers, the article added, who intend any rights or interests whatsoever in this country must first respect the master of this country, meaning the puppet Nanking regime.

Wang Visits Peiping

The present visit of Wang Ching-wei to Peiping, where he arrived on April 8 in a Japanese airplane, has been causing much speculation. The purpose of his visit was not made public, but it was gathered that all was not going well in North China and that Wang had to go there person in order to conciliate his puppet seniors whose prestige has been hurt by the compulsory change of the name of their puppet set-up from the Peiping "Provisional Government"" to that of "North China Political Affairs Commission." Wang flew to Kalgan on April 9, where he conferred with Prince Teh, head of the puppet Mongolian regime.

The so-called "North China Political Affairs Commission" inaugurated on March 30 has started to function. In an order in his capacity as "Acting President of the National Government," the following appointments were made to commission posts:

The New Officials

Chairman:—Wang Keh-min.

Superintendent of the department of finance:—Wang Shih-ching.

Superintendent of the department of pacification:—Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Superintendent of the department of education:—Tang Erh-ho.

Superintendent of the department of industry:—Wang Yin-tai.

Superintendent of the department of reconstruction:—Yin Tung.

Director of the department of general affairs:—Chu Shen.

Two interesting items about Wang were the marriage in Nanking on April 4 of his son, Wang Wen-ying to Miss Tan Wen-su, and the arrival of his nephew, Wang Te-chien, in Tokyo for study.

The 5th plenary session of the People's Political Council opened on April 1, concluded its deliberations on April 10. The session was featured by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's speech and a resolution denouncing Wang Ching-wei his puppet regime in Nanking. It was also conspicuous by the presence of several prominent Communist leaders including Ching Pang-hsien (popularly known by his pen name as Poku), Miss Teng Ying-chao (wife of Chou En-lai), and Ling Chu-han who made a special trip from Yenan to Chungking on April 3 for the purpose. Chou En-lai, Chen Shao-yu (known under his pen name as Wang Ming) and Wu Yu-chang, who also intended to attend the session, were unable to go to Chungking, being detained by duties in the Northwest. During the session numerous resolutions relating to the readjustment of various phases of national life were adopted, but important discussions centered on the subject of a draft constitution which is to be submitted to the National People's Congress in November for discussion and adoption.

China's Constitution

In connection with the deliberations on a draft constitution, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who is concurrently President of the Council, was quoted as having said that the constitutions used in Europe and America are not suited to China. There is no fear that a constitution cannot be adopted, he said, but it is a question of whether the constitution can be enforced. He hoped that when the constitution was adopted, it would remain in force for ten or twenty years.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek April 6 ordered the granting of the "Order of the White Sun in Blue Sky," China's highest military award, to General Fu Tso-yi, leader of the Chinese forces in Suiyuan Provice. General Fu was declared responsible for the recent recapture of Wuyuan and the entire series of recent victories in western Suiyuan Province.

Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, Border Defense Commissioner for Sinkiang, was appointed by the Executive Yuan on April 2 to the concurrent post of chairman of the province in succession to the late General Li Yung who died on March 21. The National Government on April 4 issued a mandate of commendation in honor of Gen. Li

Yeh Ting in Chungking

General Yeh Ting, commander of the Communist New Fourth Army, arrived at Chungking recently after spending several months at the guerrilla fronts close to Nanking and Shanghai. General Yeh is reporting to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for instructions, it was understood.

More than 20,700,000 Chinese refugees are being cared for by national and local relief organizations in China, Hsu Shih-ying, Acting Chairman of the National Relief Commission said in Chungking. Relief organizations are also caring for 159,835 war orphans in 240 orphanages, Mr. Hsu added.

China's wartime financial policy includes strict limitations on the issuance of all legal tender so as to avoid any tendency toward inflation, Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, declared in an article in the April issue of the *Economic Gazette*.

Thomas Opposes U. S. Purchase of Nippon Gold

Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party and again candidate for President, urged the United States Government to cease buying Japanese gold. He declared, according to *United Press*, that if the U. S. ceased purchasing Japanese gold Japan would be unable to purchase oil and petrol. He said he was opposed to an embargo and other anti-Japanese legislation pending in Congress because "it might drive Japan into accord with the Soviet Union, which, although temporary, would be harmful to the United States."

Lester Trust Disposes of Valuable Shanghai Property

The British Lester Trust has sold an important piece of property consisting of 10.8 mow, or slightly more than one acre, located at the northwest corner of Szechuen Road and Avenue Edward VII, to the British firm of Wheelock and Company. The property extends from the Liu Building on Szechuen Road through the center of the block to the *China Press* building at 160 Ave. Edward VII, with access to both Canton Road and Ave. Edward VII. Part of the property was occupied by the old Chinese Stock Exchange, a portion of which was used as a printing plant, the remainder as a godown and hostel for refugees. The price paid was Ch.$1,873,125.

Mme. Chiang Helps Formation of Hongkong Committee for Wounded

HONGKONG—After staying in Hongkong for more than a month to receive medical attention Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned safely to Chungking, China's wartime capital, on Mar. 31. She was accompanied by Mesdames Sun Yat-sen and H. H. Kung, and Mr. W. H. Donald. The three famed sisters will proceed to visit various fronts mainly in the interests of the "Friends of the Wounded." At present they are inspecting industrial cooperatives, war orphanages and military hospitals in Chungking.

The "Friends of the Wounded" movement has been spreading successfully throughout Free China. Its object is to aid Chinese wounded soldiers in all possible ways. The Hongkong "Friends of the Wounded" was recently launched in the Colony by leading Chinese ladies, with Madame H. H. Kung as Honorary President.

Hongkong Committee Formed

The formation of the Hongkong Committee was suggested at a meeting of representatives of all Chinese women's organizations in Hongkong held in Madame Kung's residence. Among those present were Mesdames Sun Yat-sen, H. H. Kung, Sun Fo, C. C. Wu, Wu Te-chen, Kan Kia-hou, Miss Liao Meng-sing, Miss Lee Pei-zu, Mrs. Wang Chao Su-lan, Miss Yung Mou-chao, Miss Hu Mu-lan, and Mr. M. K. Lo.

The representatives met to report to Madame Chiang Kai-shek a detailed account of their activities during the past year. After the reports were submitted, Madame Chiang spoke for an hour on war conditions at the front and what Chinese women are doing to sustain resistance. The audience was visibly moved by her description of the heroism being shown by hundreds of her girl students who are hourly risking their lives in the front lines with the fighting troops, as well as by other women who with an equal self-sacrificing spirit are carrying on other forms of wartime work.

When asked how best Hongkong women might help, Madame Chiang replied, "The quality of work that the various organizations have been doing is excellent. In my opinion our work should reach the people as a whole. In them lies the bulwark of the nation's strength. Since you all have the common aim of helping to win the war, I would suggest that all women's organizations should be banded together and work on a common project.

No Worthier Movement

"I know of no movement more worthy of your support than 'The Friends of the Wounded.' To succor those who are risking their lives for our country, to heal the wounds of those whose blood is drenching the earth in defense of the soil of our ancestors, to care for those who are defending the honor of Chinese womanhood—is not this a call to which all Chinese, nay, all decent human hearts, cannot but respond?"

Amidst the deafening applause which followed, Madame Sun Yat-sen paid a glowing tribute to Madame Chiang's courage and patriotism. Then she proposed that a Hongkong Committee of the "Friends of the Wounded" should be formed.

Madame Sun added, "The one person in our midst who is eminently fitted to head this work is Madame Kung. Although she is fully occupied with an industrial project of raising the living conditions of tens of thousands of people, I feel that if she would consent to act as Honorary President and to be the directing force behind this movement, its success would be assured."

The motion was seconded by Madame Sun Fo. Madame Kung was unanimously elected Honorary President and Madame C. C. Wu Chairman. The Standing Committee will comprise one representative from each women's organization.

The meeting lasted four hours. All who attended it left with a firm resolve to do their part in aiding China's unknown heroes wounded in the fight for the freedom of the nation.

Visit to War Orphans

The day before her return, Madame Chiang Kai-shek paid a visit to the new home of the Hongkong Branch of the National Association for the Care of War Orphans at Fanling. Removal of the home, which was formerly located at the old Government Civil Hospital, to new premises in the New Territories donated by Mr. Aw Boon-haw, had been completed on the preceding day.

China's First Lady braved the heavy rain and cold to keep her promise to see and talk to the war orphans and to spend the first day with them at their new home. She was accompanied by Madame Sun Fo. A large gathering of prominent Chinese women relief workers was present to greet them, including Mrs. C. C. Wu, Miss Hu Mu-lan, Mrs. Li Shu-fan, Mrs. Rose Tan, Mrs. Katherine Kan, Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mrs. P. P. Ho and Mrs. Lambert Gockchin. After inspecting the spacious premises, Madame Chiang was present at an entertainment given by the children, to whom she spoke simply and affectionately.

Madame Chiang said that she was exceedingly happy that her hope of being with the war orphans now being cared for in Hongkong had been fulfilled. The Generalissimo and herself, she said, regarded themselves as their parents, and in the same way the children should regard their teachers and guardians as their own parents. Through the goodheartedness and generosity of many people, both Chinese and foreigners, the children now had an excellent opportunity to equip themselves to become useful citizens in later years, and she trusted that her hope in them would not be misplaced.

Hongkong, said Madame Chiang, was the gateway of China. Whatever the children did would be known to the world. She wanted them to set a good example, both in their studies and in their general conduct, so that all China might look to them with pride. The older children must help the younger and the gifted should help those less fortunate, stated Madame Chiang, who also said that not all those who contributed to the funds of the Association were well-to-do people. There were many who had to make sacrifices here and there to send money and gifts. Those people did so gladly with the fond hope of seeing the orphans grow into fine citizens, and she asked the children to be worthy of the love and confidence of those who had their welfare at heart.

CHILDREN THRIVE ON

Baby's Own Tablets, originated by a British medical child-specialist for the correction of infantile indigestion, constipation, vomiting, simple fever, restlessness, peevishness, worms and other minor health ailments of the young. Baby's Own Tablets are an invaluable aid when teething is troublesome as they settle the stomach, ease the pains and promote natural sleep. Obtainable at all chemists,

Baby's Own Tablets

Shensi—A Base of China's Resistance Campaign

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

SHENSI Province, with a territory of 195,070 square kilometers and a population of 10,069,033, is known as the treasure-house of the Northwest and the cradle of Chinese civilization. It is the most populated and best-developed province in the northwestern part of the country.

This province has a 500-mile front along the Yellow River on its eastern border, where the Chinese and Japanese armies have been exchanging cannon fire for many months, but not a single foot of its territory is under enemy occupation. The Yellow River front has a large Chinese force guarding against any possible attack. Occasional actions are also undertaken by Chinese defenders by sending across the river small units to operate behind Japanese lines. This strong defense, in addition to the natural barrier of the river, has held the Japanese at bay all the time.

In the opinion of Governor Chiang Ting-wen, Shensi is "the key to the entire North China campaign." It is not only the fortified gate to the nation's northwest, but also the main base for the future Chinese counter-offensive in North China.

Military Training

As this province is of such military importance, the military training of the people has necessarily occupied much of the attention of the authorities. Out of a total of 2,274,232 able-bodied citizens eligible for military service, more than 200,000 men have been conscripted. Half of this number have actually joined the colors and others are being given military training.

Another report has it that more than 450,000 Shensi young men were trained at a cost of more than $1,220,000 in 1938, as a part of the civilian military training program of the provincial government, carried out in cooperation with military authorities in Shensi. The city of Sian, meaning "Western Peace," began its civilian military training in September, 1937, as an example to the entire province. From January 1, 1938, 47 *hsien* or counties, most of them in central and southern Shensi, began to train civilians for military service. From July, 1938, a total of 80 counties began to give their civilians military training. The entire province, with 92 counties, and the city of Sian, began to train its able-bodied young men in January, 1939, when the provincial authorities mapped out a plan to train 1,500,000 men in three years to prepare them for regular military service.

A Rich Province

Shensi is a rich province. It has a coal reserve of 71,950,000,000 tons out of a national total of 238,555,000,000 tons, and an estimated oil reserve of 2,277,000,000 barrels. Iron is also found in the southwestern part of the province.

The province is self-sufficient in foodstuffs and fuel and has a surplus of cotton. It produces more than 1,000,000 piculs of cotton each year, supplying the northwest as well as Szechwan Province. No less than 50,000,000 piculs of cereals were reaped in 1938, while the summer harvest for 1939 is estimated at 25,000,000 piculs in spite of the drought in southeastern and northeastern Shensi. The abundant cereal supply in these few years, which is unprecedented in the history of the province, is indeed a blessing.

To increase the production of the province's 6,000,000 acres of cultivated land, to stabilize the prices of daily necessities, to eliminate war profiteering, and to meet the needs of the people of the province, several provincial bureaus are revolutionizing agriculture and transportation in Shensi. Two of the hardest working organizations are the Agricultural Improvement Bureau and the Wartime Production and Transportation Readjustment Department.

The bureau, with a yearly budget of $122,484, is responsible for the study and introduction of improved seeds and modern farming methods for production of cotton, rice, wheat and other cereals, forestation, prevention and elimination of insects and plant diseases, study of soil and fertilizers, improvement of farming implements and animal husbandry, the promotion of the rural cooperative movement, study of rural economics, classification and examination of raw cotton, and the promotion of rural handicrafts.

The readjustment department, with $2,000,000 at its disposal, takes care of the buying and selling of daily necessities, war materials, chemicals, investments and insurance, and the transportation of goods to and from Shensi, Kansu and Szechwan.

Industrial Reconstruction

With the removal of more than 11,000 tons of machinery from the Wuhan cities and Honan Province to Shensi, already the best-developed region in the northwest, to reinforce its existing factories, this strategic province is becoming one of the most important units in China's reconstruction program. The influx, which received technical and financial help from the Industrial and Mining Readjustment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, has brought 14 large factories, not counting the smaller ones, to three important centers in central, western and southern Shensi. The Commission's Shensi office, under the direction of Mr. Liu Yih-yuan, a Japanese-educated textile expert, is still removing factories from war-threatened areas to safer districts in the west.

Most of the factories are concentrated in western Shensi, where there is railway and highway transportation. There are two cotton mills, two flour mills, two machine shops, a match factory, a sterilized cotton and gauze factory, and a dyeing plant. The most important of these factories is the Shen Hsin Fifth Cotton Mill from Hankow. With a government grant of $400,000, this mill brought 20,000 spindles, 500 looms, and dyeing machines with a daily capacity of 120,000 yards of cloth from Hankow and is now established on a new 66-acre site. A 3,000-kilowatt generator has been installed and 3,000 spinners will be able to start production this fall. The Hupeh Provincial Cotton Mill has brought 30,000 spindles and 270 looms. It has acquired a site

Overseas Chinese Leaders in Chungking

Photo by Thomas Kwang

Five prominent Chinese leaders from the South Seas arrived in Chungking for a visit on Mar. 26, having flown from Rangoon. Front, left, is Chuang Si-yen; right, Tan Kah-kee, Singapore rubber magnate and founder of Amoy University.

of 14 acres and will resume work by the end of this year.

Paochi, in southwestern Shensi and the western terminus of the Lunghai Railway, is turning into a modern city. A number of industrial plants have been moved from the various war zones to this city. Under the energetic magistrate (Mr. Wang Fong-jui), many sweeping changes and improvements have been made in the administration.

Means of Communication

The province has now more than 2,000 kilometers of paved highways reaching all its important military points as well as neighboring provinces. Besides the large fleet of trucks and cars plying on these modern roads, thousands of mule carts, pack animals, rickshas, and carrying coolies are now transporting military supplies as well as daily necessities on the highways day in and day out. The provincial authorities have, since the outbreak of the war, given their full attention to the construction of military roads and other communications. Water conservancy and irrigation, however, are not neglected in spite of the province's difficult financial condition. Shensi, it may be noticed, has now an estimated annual income of $16,000,000, while expenditures come to about $20,000,000. This deficiency is met by subsidies from the Central Government and loans.

By July, 1939, the Reconstruction Commission had completed 38 highways of a total length of 378 kilometers, connecting Sian with neighboring cities and historical and scenic places, and 13 bridges of a total length of 961 meters. It also planted 114,835 trees lining the various highways, built 108 streets inside Sian city with an aggregate length of 104,607 meters, 37,189 meters of sewage system, 254 model houses for poorer people, opened three new city-gates, repaired 4,756 meters of roads, and granted 4,014 construction permits valued at more than $3,310,000. The commission is now inviting bids for the construction of more roads and an enlarged sewage system in the city in spite of the threat of enemy invasion.

A War Front Metropolis

Although the Japanese Army is barely 160 kilometers, or four hours by train, to its east across the Yellow River, Sian, capital city of Shensi Province, is fast recovering from the devastating bombings it experienced in March, 1939, and is now a more prosperous city than ever with the coming and going of officers and men from the North China front. Coming to Sian, the visitor sees no airplanes, tanks, big guns, or even soldiers marching in formation, only the large number of men and women in olive-green uniforms suggests that Sian is a war front metropolis.

Intensifying its fight against illiteracy in order to stimulate the uneducated masses for the present emergency, the Shensi Provincial Education Bureau has, since the outbreak of the hostilities, given much attention to social education in the province. Free schools for children, supplementary education for the uneducated grown-ups, Sun Yat-sen schools for special areas in northern Shensi, audio-visual education for the populace, circuit dramatic and singing troupes, and people's educational institutes for the common people, are all maintained by the bureau.

On the Education Front

Of the province's 1,253,900 children of school age, 614,823 of them are receiving education in 432 public and private primary schools, 992 lower primary schools, 7,341 *pao* schools, 1,694 short course schools, 634 short course classes, 137 circuit teaching classes, and 268 improved Confucius schools. The five last-named types of schools, totalling 10,074, are free schools for poorer children and about 350,000 youngsters are thus educated. The bureau has ordered for 1939 the establishment of 13,423 schools of these kinds, an increase of 3,349 institutions. A budget of $983,056 has been appropriated for this purpose. Of this sum, the Ministry of Education gives $230,000, the Shensi Provincial Education Bureau $360,000, with the various counties making a total of $393,056.

The bureau plans to educate the 3,700,000 illiterate adults in Shensi within a year by giving them two months of school education each. The campaign against illiteracy began in 1936 when about 200,000 Shensi adults were taught to read and write. Progress, however, was delayed on account of the war, so only 87,328 men and women were educated in the second part of 1938. To remedy this situation, the bureau, with the cooperation of the Shensi military authorities, has mapped out a plan to educate 3,400,000 illiterates in one year. Of these 1,600,000 will be taught in 8,000 *pao* schools by having 50 students in one class every two months. The 80 middle schools and people's education institutes will teach 32,000 people. Three hundred independent people's schools will educate another 120,000. And another 160,000 will be taught in 400 complete primary schools.

However, the majority of the province's illiterates will be educated by the army, militia, and peace preservation corps. Every man of the province's peace preservation corps, every new conscript in the training camps, and every inmate of the base hospitals in Shensi will be taught by their political leaders. Every factory hand will be taught in classes established by factory owners. And the Shensi militia corps, which gives local civilians three months' or two months' military training in rotation, will also teach every man in the corps to read and write. These military organizations will teach 1,600,000 men in one year without cost to the Shensi Provincial Education Bureau. The budget of $125,530, including $60,000 from the Ministry of Education appropriated for Shensi mass education, is to be used for the printing of textbooks and the establishment of classes in other schools and institutions.

Sun Yat-sen Schools

On account of local conditions in northern Shensi, a set of special Sun Yat-sen people's schools are established there to give what the Shensi educational program calls "special education." The work was first started in 1937 with a grant of $20,000 from the Ministry of Education and 5,437 students were taught in 133 classes in that year. Another 8,444 students were educated in 70 Sun Yat-sen schools, besides a large number taught by the two circuit teaching corps with 22 roving teachers. The ministry raised its grant to $103,074 for 1939, and the provincial bureau has now ordered the increase of the Sun Yat-sen people's schools in northern Shensi to 100, and the circuit teaching corps to six to give special education where no regular people's schools exist. The bureau has also trained 165 new teachers to supplement the existing staff of 110 for these schools. They are to teach the people improved production methods, health education, self-defense, and true critizenship, besides reading and writing.

For audio-visual education, the bureau has three projectors, three hand generators, one lantern-slide projector, two loud-speakers and two gramophones for the three districts of central, northern and southern Shensi. Seventy-eight radio receiving sets are also installed in 41 middle schools, six primary schools, three people's schools, and 28 people's educational institutions for public enlightenment by motion pictures and radio broadcasting.

Circuit Troupes

The 40 people's educational institutions and 26 libraries in the province are also engaged in the organization of circuit dramatic and singing troupes, visiting nearby villages and towns for public performances and publicity. Their reading rooms are open to the public, and their lectures halls are attended by people who hear speeches on national affairs, spiritual subjects, health and wartime common sense. They also maintain special desks for writing letters to wounded soldiers and refugees.

The bureau issued in February, 1938, 50,000 sets, or 300,000 copies of a wartime people's textbook edited by the bureau itself. This textbook is used by all social education institutions throughout the province. The Bureau is now reprinting textbooks issued by the Ministry of Education for use in the province as part of its means of solving the book famine in Shensi.

Chungking, March 5, 1940

Flour Mill Worker Dies From Police Bullet Wound

Wang Hsueh-tsai, employee of the Foh Shing Flour Mill, West Soochow Road, died of bullet wounds inflicted by police on Mar. 28 during a riot outside the mill premises. Two other wounded workers were expected to recover. Five other men who took part in the riot were arraigned in the First Special District Court on Apr. 5 and remanded in custody for one week. The riot occurred when 160 men dismissed by the mill when their foreman resigned, attacked newly-hired workers who were brought to the mill in trucks. Police opened fire on the rioters after ordering them to disperse.

Nippon Politico Says Chinese Are Inferior, Opposes Intermarriage

BY HYOGORO SAKURAI, M.P.

General Manager of the Minseito

(Translated from the March, 1940 issue of the Gaichi Hyoron)

Editor's Note:—In view of all the official Japanese prattle about "equality" between China and Japan, this article by the principal official of the Minseito, one of Japan's leading political parties, is highly revealing. The writer refers to the Chinese as one of the "lower races" and opposes intermarriage between Japanese and Chinese for that reason. Intermarriage, he contends, would leave a blotch on Japan's colonial policy, and here is something else worth noting—the writer already regards the Chinese as Japan's colonial subjects.

ACCORDING to some advocates of East Asia confederation, the Japanese and Chinese should intermarry if the construction of a new East Asia is to be accelerated. The bloc of the Japanese race should freely mingle with that of the Chinese. It is only by Japanese youth taking kuniang (Chinese girls) to be their wives and Yamatonadeshiko (Japanese girls) becoming brides of Chinese youth that true Sino-Japanese solidarity can be achieved.

Like a bolt from the blue, however, the view that "Sino-Japanese intermarriage should be condemned" was put forward by Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi, dean of the economic department of Hosei University in Tokyo, and created a considerable stir. His proposal, in a word, is that such an intermarriage would turn the Japanese, leader of East Asiatic nations, into Chinese and subordinate them to the Chinese.

The grounds on which Dr. Takagi opposes mixed marriage between the Japanese and Chinese are three. The first is that the proportion of the Chinese population to Japanese is overwhelming, the ratio standing at eight to one. So that even granted that the heritabilities of the Chinese and Japanese are equal, Japanese would be swamped by sheer force of numbers. The more must this be the case seeing that the Chinese are endowed with greater heritability than the Japanese. In a few generations any free intermarriage between the two races must result in complete assimilation of the Japanese by the Chinese.

A 'Hybrid' Race

The second point has to do with quality. The Chinese are a mixed and hybrid race while the Japanese are more or less of pure blood. It is one of the laws of heredity that when a highly-mixed race intermarries with a race of pure blood, the pure is absorbed by the mixed. In accordance with this formula the Japanese race will be turned into Chinese and in the end all the characteristics of the Japanese will be lost.

The third point is that both races stand to lose from mixed marriage. The Han race of China was once the most splendid race in East Asia, characterized by originality and enterprise but in the course of history the Han people were conquered by various barbarian races converging from various corners of the Continent and have severely degenerated. It is another law of heredity that when a highly-evolved race interbreeds with a lower, both races deteriorate.

Dr. Takagi contends that on these grounds Sino-Japanese intermarriage is absolutely untenable and that the two races should join hands only in the spirit.

Yoshio Furuya, M. D., expert of the Welfare Ministry, has examined the argument of Dr. Takagi from the standpoint of a medical scientist and broadcast his findings over JOAK. What he said, in substance, was as follows:

"Since the Japanese race already is composed of many racial elements, there are those who say that intermarriage is not only permissible but should be encouraged and that by means of marrying into the Chinese people the Japanese should extend their influence over them. There is no little danger in such a view. For the argument that since a race is already mixed, further mixture would not be detrimental, is a serious fallacy. It disregards time and history. Any person who has studied the history of racial migration should know better. Especially since it is the Chinese we have to do with, we must give the matter careful thought. The Chinese have a long cultural history and a rather strong power of assimilation. What few Japanese may go to China to intermarry will soon become Chinese altogether.

Half-Castes Said Weak

"Some investigators find that when two races mix, the half-caste are found to be extremely weakened in procreative force. At any rate, the half-caste are as a rule rather delicate in health and are easily susceptible to tuberculosis. These points have not been tested by scientific methods but it can be said with a fair degree of certainty that when different races bred in entirely different climates and environments intermarry, there is a great deal of possibility of conflicting characters developing in the resultant race. For instance, if Scandinavians marry Mediterraneans there results a marked increase in myopia and irregular teeth. Myopia and irregular teeth are so common among the Japanese because, I think, of mixed breeding. At any rate, mixed breeding is liable to give rise to various phenomena. And if two hybrids combine, the characters of both are intensified. This is shown by the fact that mulattoes are extremely tall.

"Movements based on racial principles are in full swing throughout the world, with all the nations of the world declaring the importance of preserving the purity of blood. In America, intermarriage of whites and negroes is an issue, while in Germany the anti-Semitic warfare is one of the principles of the Nazi regime. Considering these things, it is clear that we should be committing a colossal blunder if we permitted intermarriage without due deliberation. Who will guarantee that the Semitic Peril that has seized Germany will not overtake Japan in another form? It would be inviting disaster to go ahead and mix races without adequate scientific research and political study."

In this way Dr. Furuya has presented an authoritative view against intermarriage and is urging the vital importance of preserving racial purity in pursuing our colonial policy.

And What About the Tibetans?

Above are pictures of a Tibetan plainsman (right) and a Tibetan housewife. Are they, too, racially inferior to the sons of Yamato?

Yamato a Superior Breed

The question that arises in this connection is whether the Yamato race is of superior breed. Dr. Kanichi Tanaka, professor in the Tokyo University of Science and Literature, says "yes". He has dealt a blow to the complacent sense of superiority among Europeans and Americans that the yellow race is inferior to the white race by publishing the results of his statistical research showing that the Yamato race is the finest race in the world. This, too, shows the importance of keeping pure by preventing any intermarriage with the Chinese.

Prof. Tanaka conducted his research since 1933 with the backing of the Japan Society for the Advancement of Science, Education Ministry and Foreign Office not only in Japan but also in Manchuria, Korea, Formosa, China and North America. His statistics were based on intelligence, temperament, general psychological and physical tests.

As the results of the intelligence test have become clear recently, he has published them in an interim report. This test was conducted in Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In order not to impose language handicaps on his subjects, he used only arabic numerals and diagrams in his experiment, which he calls the B-type intelligence test. As a result, it was found that the Japanese lead all other races in intelligence, their index being 49.76. The Germans came next with 44.65. The British were third with 44.18, Portuguese 40.50 and French 40.13. Hawaians, Italians, Spanish and Filipinos were all on the 30-point level.

What Tests Showed

The other tests are yet to be completed but it has been made clear that although the Japanese are inferior to Europeans and Americans in stature, weight, posture and bust, the Japanese are superior in respect of lung capacity, which is important for vitality, grasping power, running speed and accuracy of motion. In the temperament test, it has been found that adults are more introspective than children, and that the Japanese are more so than Europeans or Americans, who in turn are more introspective than negroes, showing that the more highly-developed the civilization the more introspective is that race. In all these tests, the superiority of the Japanese has been amply demonstrated.

What concerns us most now is that there are signs of a time approaching when, as some are pointing out, the increase in population is likely to stop.

The United States once attempted to mix whites and negroes for the sake of racial solidarity. What was the result? These half-castes are now being called mulattoes and are being severely discriminated against. And they belong to the lowest rung of the racial ladder. When two races combine, the characters of both degenerate and various conflicting elements appear. They also lose procreative power and eventually die out.

For the Yamato race, the finest race in the world, to intermarry with the Chinese, one of the lower races, and turn Chinese would be to leave a blotch on the history of our colonial policy.

Shanghai Russian Nabbed In Kobe as Smuggler

A Shanghai businessman, said to be a Russian of German nationality who operates a confectionary shop in the French Concession here, was arrested as a smuggler when he arrived in Kobe March 15 on the s.s. Taiyo Maru, according to a *Havas* report. Concealed in the covers of his berth, the report said, were 5,300 razor blades, while in his baggage and on his person were found 53 one-hundred-yen bank notes, 22 woollen skirts, three pocket watches, 70 varieties of coconuts, butter, raisins, cocoa, coffee and other provisions—in all enough to stock a shop. The name of the man was not given.

Lhasa Gets Parts for Large Electric Plant

Another step in transforming Lhasa, capital of Tibet, into a modern city having such conveniences as telephones and electric lights was reported by *Reuter* from New Delhi on April 6. A British electrical firm, the agency said, had just completed delivery to Lhasa of complete equipment for an electrical generating plant. Delivery involved the transportation of 1,800 cases of machinery, which had to be designed for packing in cases that could be carried by coolies over very difficult terrain. From Darjeeling the cases were carried by coolies and mules over precarious boulder-strewn trails winding along the sides of mountains more than 12,000 feet above sea-level.

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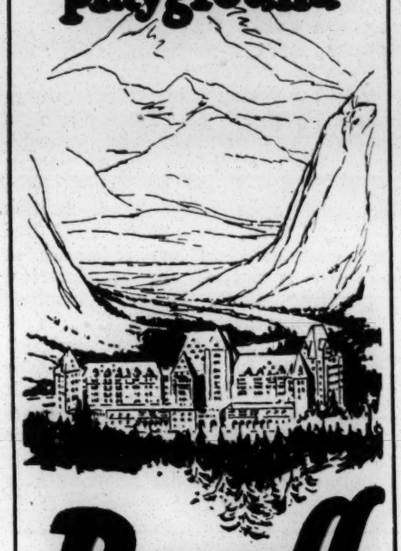

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

March 12

China's close cooperation with Soviet Russia urged by Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in a speech on his father's 15th death anniversary. Mr. Sun released for publication a letter which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote to the Russian Communists before he died, stating that "I have ordered the Kuomintang permanently to join hands with you."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech on the same occasion, urged the observance by the Chinese people of the principles of the National Spiritual Mobilization Program, as factors which would aid China to gain an ultimate victory over Japan.

Japan to recognize the new Wang Ching-wei "Government" one month after its establishment; Gen. N. Abe, ex-Japanese premier, likely chosen Japan's special envoy to the new regime, **Domei** reporoted from Tokyo.

Gen. S. Kita, the Japanese Army's political director in North China and power behind the Peiping "Government," said to have been removed from his post and leaving China shortly for good. Gen. Kita was a strong supporter of the Peiping regime and an opponent of the proposed Wang Ching-wei administration in Nanking.

Belief that China would form "a new type of democracy, more hopeful than any kind we know now" after she wins the war against Japan, was expressed in a press interview in Shanghai by Sir Stafford Cripps, British leftist leader, who recently spent five weeks in "Free China."

Lu Jen-jui, an official of the puppet "Ta Tao" Municipal Government of Shanghai, and his wife were seriously wounded as the result of an attack on them by two unidentified hatchet-men.

***

March 13

Asserting that the Konoye statement of Dec. 22, 1938 still forms the basis of Japan's goal in China, Premier Yonai in a statement on the impending establishment of a new regime in China by Wang Ching-wei declared that "Japan is ready and able to carry on the China campaign, no matter how long, until the eyes of the anti-Japanese, pro-Communist regime are finally opened."

Chinese air force resumes activity on the South China front; Japanese concentrations in Kwangtung and Kwangsi bombed, Chungking reports stated.

Some four millions of people in Hopei facing starvation, due to famine. Desperate shortage of food said to have driven people to subsist on bark of trees and roots of wheat stalks; spring crops ruined.

Basic cause of the present high cost of living in Shanghai said due to restrictions and taxes set up by the Japanese authorities and their puppet "City Government" and not to speculation by unscrupulous merchants, according to **China Press** interview.

***

March 14

Japanese War Office spokesman denied report by the American **Associated Press** of an impending withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, starting in the South. "So long as the Chungking regime persists in resisting Japan," the spokesman said, "the Japanese forces will remain in China." The **Associated Press** report attributed the alleged decision of the Japanese authorities to the heavy drain on manpower and munitions brought about by the China Incident.

The Japanese Navy Office spokesman blamed third power aid to China as the cause of delay in the re-opening of the Yangtsze River to foreign shipping.

Chinese military spokesman at Chungking asserted that the Japanese forces have been unable to meet adequately Chinese attacks from the front and rear because of a shortage of men on all fronts. Transfer of troops from one front to another to meet Chinese attacks keeping the Japanese busy.

March 15

Kao Shing-pao, Chinese businessman in Shanghai and owner of Lido cabaret, killed by unknown gunmen. Political motive alleged to be behind the murder, as Kao was detained some time ago by the Shanghai Municipal Police on a complaint from the Japanese charging that he was concerned in guerrilla warfare in the Shanghai area.

The Tokyo **Yomiuri Shimbun** reported that an agreement had been reached on March 4 between Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and the Japanese Foreign Office regarding the disposal of the Chinese silver stored in banks in the British Concession in Tientsin. Sir Robert was said to have emphasized that an assent of the Chungking Government was necessary for a transfer of the silver in question.

Gen. Ma Hung-kwei, Moslem military governor of Ninghsia Province, yesterday urged all Moslems in China to fight hand in hand with the Chinese against Japan as a common enemy.

Closer Sino-Soviet cooperation for the mutual good of the two nations urged by Dr. Carson Chang, leader of the Chinese National Socialist Party, in an article in the **Ta Kung Pao** in Chungking.

The Japanese House of Peers passed Budget, approximately Yen 10,300,000,000, for the coming fiscal year dating

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from April 1. The Budget was passed by the Lower House on Feb. 22.

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March 16

Lull prevails on China's war fronts. Some 15,000 Japanese troops reported being transported westward along Yangtsze during the past week, but no impending Japanese military operations anticipated. Minor skirmishes occurred on the Nanning front. Chinese troops in east Honan raided Hwaiyang, Tungshu and other occupied cities.

Gen. N. Abe, former Japanese premier, appointed Japan's special envoy to the projected puppet Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking scheduled to be organized on March 30.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former commander of the Kwangtung provincial forces, appointed (yesterday) to the post of Minister of Agriculture and Forestation of the National Government at Chungking. The new ministry was created recently.

The British Embassy at Tokyo denied Japanese press reports that the Anglo-Japanese dispute over the disposition of Chinese silver in the Tientsin British Concession had been settled.

*
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March 17

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored new Chinese government in Nanking, arrived at the former capital. The so-called Central Politicial Conference, prelude to the formation of the new regime, scheduled to open on March 20.

The famine situation in Hopei Province said worst in 60 years, according to **Hsin Hua Jih Pao,** organ of the Chinese Communist Party in Chungking, which charged the Japanese with cutting dykes and "manufacturing unprecedented floods." Four-fifths of the entire province or an area of 6,000,000 acres were flooded; in southern Hopei alone refugees totaled 3,000,000.

Chaipang, large coal-mining area about 40 miles west of Peiping, occupied by the Japanese.

Heavy fighting reported on Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, as Japanese troops were attempting to clear up Chinese forces operating along the Yamchow-Nanning highway. Lingshan, 40 miles northeast of Yamchow, said objective of Japanese attack.

*
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March 18

Japanese attack on Lingshan, on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, meeting with stiff resistane by Chinese forces. Severe fighting reported.

Headed by Maj.-Gen. Morioka, newly appointed Chairman of the Peiping Office of Japan's Asia Development Board, five delegates of the Peiping regime and two delegates from the puppet Mongolian regime, arrived at Nanking by air to attend the Central Political Conference convened by Wang Ching-wei.

Gen. Susumu Fijita, Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Shanghai area, declared, in a proclamation, that the Japanese Army would gradually restore sezied Chinese properties to their rightful owners "who shall pledge allegiances to the Wang Ching-wei government and recognize the new relations between China and Japan."

Japanese Munition Dump Explodes in Kiangwan

A Japanese munitions dump at Kiangwan was completely destroyed on April 4 by a series of explosions started by a fire of unknown origin, according to reports in the local Chinese press. The dump was located at the Chi Tze University and its destruction was attributed to the activities of Chinese guerrillas.

Japanese Said Operating Illegal Hongkew Court

Foreigners without extraterritorial rights and Chinese residents north of Soochow Creek have of recent weeks been made to appear in a "Court of Rehabilitation" to face civil actions, according to investigations by a *North-China Daily News* reporter. Ignoring of the summonses served by Japanese officials of the "court" entail immediate arrest and in many cases punishment the reporter claimed to have found.

While the whereabouts of the "court" have not been ascertained, it was established that the hearings take place at an address on Haining Road, presumably in buildings occupied by the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

In all, four cases handled by this "court" have come to public knowledge although it is impossible to obtain statements from the persons concerned, One case which occurred last week was that of the wife of a Russian watchman, who was arrested at her home and taken to the Japanese Naval Landing Party's premises on Haining Road, from where she was subsequently released at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Not only was the woman forced to go along, but her little child had to follow the armed members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party who effected the arrest.

The woman was arrested because she owed $80 to a Chinese shop-keeper and the *North-China Daily News* reporter learned from absolutely reliable sources that the viction of this procedure had ignored a summons served on her some days previously.

The other cases involve Chinese and concern debts as well. The court is functioning without the knowledge of the Consular Body or any other recognized authority and has as its obvious aim to curtail the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts in areas of the Settlement which are under Japanese control, the report stated.

Norman Thomas Again Nominated for President

Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party, was nominated for the Presidency of the United States for the fourth time in succession on Apr. 7, according to *United Press.* The nomination was made by the convention of the Socialist Party, meeting in Washington. As running mate he will have Maynard Krueger of the University of Chicago, who was selected as the Socialist Party candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The convention adopted a nine-point program opposing war and dictatorship and charging that President Roosevelts's huge armament expenditures were designed to prepare the way for United States' entry into the war. The Roosevelt Administration was also criticized for its failure to apply the provisions of the Neutrality Act to the Sino-Japanese conflict in the Far East.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Siao King-fang, diplomatic official; born at Nanki, Szechuan, Dec. 27, 1901; studied at the Szechuan Law College; went to France in 1919, where he recieved his advanced education in law; attended the Lyons and Paris Universities and was graduated from the latter with the LL.M. degree; on returning to China in 1927, he joined the Nationalist Revolution as chief of the Political

蕭 金 芳 字 經 方
Dr. Siao King-fang
(Hsiao Ching-fang)

Department of the 20th Revolutionary Army and then the 5th Route Revolutionary Army; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1928 after having passed the first diplomatic and consular service examinations under the National Government; appointed secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, then President of the Judicial Yuan; accompanied Dr. Wang to Europe in May 1931, when he was appointed a judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague; appointed Secretary-General of the Second Special District Court in the French Concession in Shanghai, August 1931; when Dr. Wang resigned from the Hague Court and returned to China in Jan. 1936, he was again appointed his private secretary; when Dr. Wang became Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently acting President of the Executive Yuan in the spring of 1937, he was appointed secretary to the Chinese Embassy at Brussels; while in Brussels, he participated in the Nine-Power Conference (October to December, 1937) as a Secretary and the *IVe Conférence Internationale de Droit Privé Aérien* (Sept. 1938) as the Chinese Delegate; at the same time, he continued his research in public law in the University of Brussels from which he obtained the Degree of *Docteur Spécial* (Agrégé de l'Enseignement Supérieur) *en Droit Public*, November, 1938—the highest degree in Belgium ever obtained by a Chinese, his thesis being *L'évolution constitutionnelle de la Chine moderne;* elected a member of the *Institut international d'Histoire politique et constitutionnelle* (Paris, March 1939) and a member of the *Institut international des Sciences administratives* (Brussels, April 1939); awarded by the Belgian Government the decoration of *Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold*, May 1939; secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations since May 1939; author of: "L'évolution constitutionnelle de la Chine moderne," "Exposé historique et analytique de la théorie des Cinq Pouvoirs en Chine," "La Chine, inspiratrice du despotisme éclairé," "Les conceptions fondamentales du droit public dans la Chine antique," etc.; address: The Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, Geneva.

No Nippon Navy Games off Formosa

A report that the Japanese Navy had started large-scale maneuvers off Formosa to counter the American fleet war games which started on April 1 was denied by a spokesman for the Japanese Navy Ministry on Apr. 9.

The report, brought from Chungking by *United Press* on Apr. 6, was characterized by the spokesman as "a Chinese fabrication calculated to fish in troubled waters." According to the *United Press* dispatch, which the spokesman said had "apparently been inspired by the government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek," 60 Japanese warships, including three aircraft carriers and 30 submarines, had entered Amoy harbor on March 31 to begin maneuvers off Formosa simultaneously with the American fleet.

Regarding the U.S. Fleet maneuvers in the Pacific, the Japanese Navy spokesman declared on Apr. 4, according to *Domei*, that America's attitude would be "open to criticism" if her warships crossed the international dateline. The United States, he said, has the right to hold naval maneuvers of a defensive character —"But it is another story if her Navy appoaches Japanese territory and brandishes a big sword."

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Greene, Jr., of the National City Bank of New York, have returned to Shanghai from vacation spent in the United States.

*

Mrs. Emeline Massey, wife of P. W. Massey, died at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 9. She was 59 years of age. Mr. Massey is chairman of the Commercial Investment Company, Ltd.

*

According to the *Chinese-American Daily News*, Tsou Lu, President of Chungshan University, has resigned and Hsu Chung-ching has been appointed by the Ministry of Education to succeed him. Tsou Lu's resignation was due to illness.

*

Dr. H. W. Miller, well-known surgeon, connected with the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, has returned to the United States from a tour of the Mission's branches in the Far East. Dr. Miller is an authority on the treatment of goiter, or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

*

The Rev. Freer Andrews, 69 years of age, well known as an expert on Indian affairs and for many years an adviser to Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, died in Calcutta on April 5. Rev. Mr. Williams was also well known as correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* and other papers.

*

The Australian Government has adopted far-reaching measures for the tightening of Allied contraband control of wool. Henceforth, exports of wool from Australia will be limited to countries which guarantee to refuse their own exports to Germany. Japan will be seriously affected by the new order.

*

The Soviet Authorities have established a direct air service between Moscow and Tashkent, according to *Transocean* dispatch from Moscow on April 5. The dispatch stated that a further service between Moscow and Alma Ata in Kazakstan also would be started shortly, thus providing air connection between Moscow and Soviet Central Asia.

*

C. B. Morrison, managing director of York Shipley Company, engineers and contractors for air-conditioning systems, has been transferred to the company's London office. Mrs. Morrison, who is now in Shanghai, will also depart for London shortly. Mr. Morrison was one of the best known amauteur astronomers in Shanghai.

*

Honolulu is the first American city to adopt the "black-out," according to *United Press* report, stating that the experiment will embrace all parts of Hawaiian territory from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. May 23. The plans for the black-out are being worked out by B. F. Bush, chief engineer. Army planes will maneuver over the islands and drop flares during the period of darkness.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Agency Administrator at Washington, stated on April 5 that he intended to ask Congress for permission to use part of the U. S. Government's US$20,000,000 loan to Finland for reconstruction work made necessary by the Soviet military invasion. Congress authorized the loan to Finland last month but the country's resistance collapsed before it could be used.

*

Signor Giacinto Auriti, for the past seven years, Italian Ambassador to Japan, sailed for home this week on the Conde Verde following a brief visit in Shanghai. While here Signor Auriti was the guest of Lieut.-Col. Naokata Utsonomiya, chief Japanese army liaison officer, acting on behalf of Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, stationed in Nanking.

*

Archibald Hill Ferguson, chief manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, died in London of a heart ailment on April 6. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Helen McEuen of Seattle, and three daughters. Mr. Ferguson joined the London management of the Bank in January, 1933 and became chief executive in 1935. Previously he had served with branches in Peking, Straits Settlements, Hongkong and in New York. He was connected with the Peking branch from 1917 to 1921 and served at Hongkong from 1922 to 1933. He frequently visited in Shanghai.

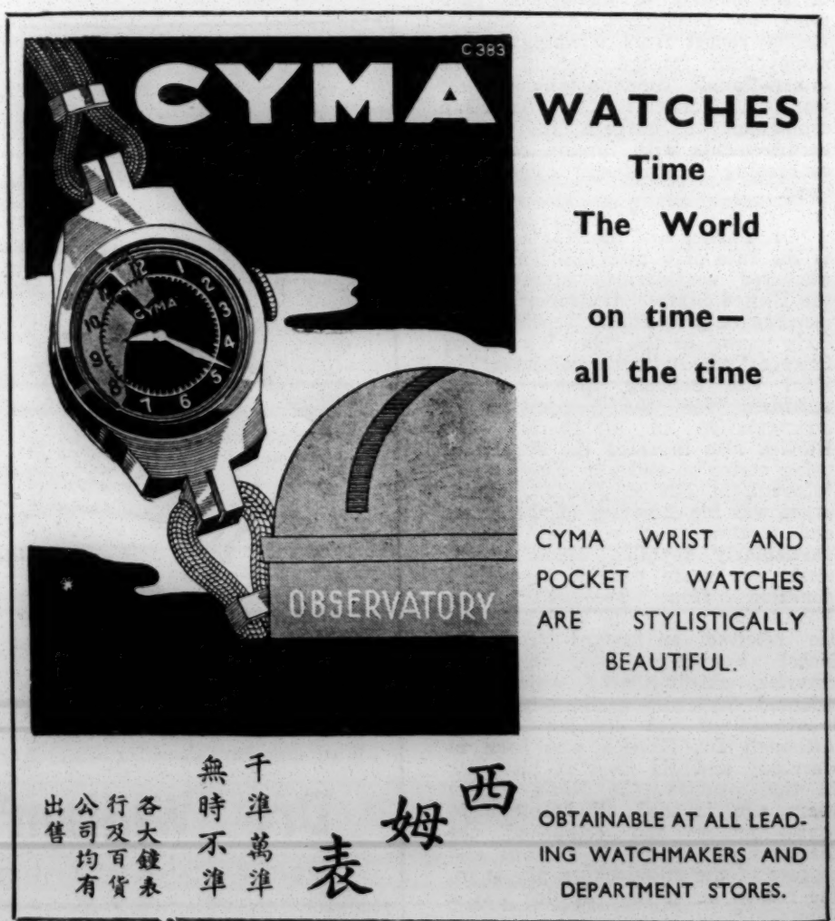
Dr. M. C. Balfour, Far Eastern representative of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, delivered an address before the Shanghai Public Health Club at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Monday evening, April 8. Dr. Balfour described conditions in the malaria-infected areas of southwest China, where he recently made an inspection trip.

*

A Russian girl, Miss Lily Tretiakova, 23 years old, died at the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital, French Concession, Sunday morning, April 7. Her death was due to self-administered poison. Miss Tretiakova came to Shanghai with her father, from Harbin, about five years ago and resided at Flat 10, No. 697 Ave. Joffre. Her father, Mr. Tretiakova, is chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Japanese-fostered Russian anti-Communist Committee in the Far East.

*

A new feature magazine entitled, "This Month," which was started by *The Shanghai Evening Post* on April 6, contained a map of China on Page 12 which indicated that Sian, Puchow and Changsha had been captured by the Japanese. The map was entitled, "Scene of Japanese Operations" and indicated cities which had been captured by the Japanese. Aside from Wenchow and Foochow, the only cities remaining in Chinese hands—according to the map—were Shuichow in northern Kwangtung, Chengchow in northern Honan, and the National Capital at Chungking.



The Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting and election of officers on Thursday, April 4. The meeting was held in the board room of the Kailan Mining Administration, with C. E. Peacock as chairman. The new committee includes, A. Bolte, G. Colinet, representing the French Chamber; W. Coltman, representing the American Chamber; F. A. Fairfield, British Chamber; S. Ikegami, Japanese Chamber; C. Sixt, German Chamber, and H. A. Lucker and E. J. Mahon.

*

A resolution (No. 8181) has been introduced in the U. S. Congress to grant retirement benefits to Chinese and other Oriental interpreters in the United States service. At present, Chinese and other Orientals employed as interpreters find themselves in an unfortunate situation. As they are government employees they are ineligible for Social Security and since they do not have Civil Service standing they are ineligible for government pension. Previously most of the interpreters were foreign-born, but now most are said to be American-born.

*

The U. S. Federal Communications Commission, on April 5, recommended to Congress the merger of all American-owned cable and wireless companies, "because of the growing threat of foreign domination of international communications." The report emphasized the importance of keeping America's international communication services under American ownership and urged Congress to prohibit the voting of stock by aliens or the holding of managerial positions by foreigners. According to *Reuter* report from Washington, the monopolistic foreign position in the international communications field made it difficult for American companies to bargain in making arrangements with foreign countries concerning international communications.

*

"Dr. Ehrlich and the Magic Bullet" is the title of a new film which has attracted considerable attention in the United States. It dramatizes the memory of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, popularly known as the "Gay Warrior of Science," who, with his colleague, Dr. Emil von Behring, discovered the antitoxin for the prevention of strangulation in diphtheria. Dr. Ehrlich also invented the system of using stains on slides in diagnoses of tuberculosis, but of greatest significance was his discovery of the germs and treatment of venereal disease, particularly syphilis. Much of his work was made possible through a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation amounting to US$10,000. He received an award from the Nobel Foundation for his discoveries, chiefly "606" which was adopted by all armies in their treatment of the dreaded scourge. Although Dr. Ehrlich was born in Germany and did most of his work in that country, the Nazis a few years ago invaded all hospitals in that country and compelled the directors to discard all pictures and statues of the mild-looking physician, the reason being that Ehrlich was a Jew.

Charles Bishop Kinney, member of the President's Secretariat of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway, was in Shanghai last week. Mr. Kinney was sent to Nanking to "cover" the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei Government. He is a son of Henry Kinney, who retired a few years ago from the position of chief Japanese propagandist in Manchuria. The elder Kinney is now residing in Tahiti.

*

A large quantity of gold, silver and jewels—described as sufficient for a king's ransom—were discovered in the recently unearthed tomb of Psou-Sennes, second king of the twenty-first dynasty of Egypt's ancient rulers. Psou-Sennes is thought to be one of King Solomon's many fathers-in-law. The tomb, estimated at 3,600 years old (contemporary with the Sung Dynasty in China and the Norman Conquest of Britain) was opened on March 2 in the presence of Egypt's present ruler, King Farouk. Its discovery in the sands of San El Hager, west of the Nile delta site of the ancient city of Tanis built by Ramses II, marked the culmination of efforts extending over a decade by Professor Montet of Strasbourg University. The jewels, including large numbers of inscribed bracelets, are expected to add greatly to the knowledge of this period of Egyptian civilization. Many think the discovery of Psou Sennes' tomb may reveal more of the history of Egypt of this period (1,100 B.C.) than was revealed in the tomb of Tut Ankh-Amen, who lived 200 years earlier. King Tut's tomb was discovered in 1922.

The *London Tribune*, in its issue of Feb. 16, said that the two best films recently seen in London were Joris Ivens' "The 400 Million," a film depicting China's resistence to aggression, and another film "Dark Rapture," referring to the Congo. In the description of the China film, which was written by Elizabeth Young, it was stated, "The China film shows the nature of Japanese aggression and its encouragement by capitalism. It is a witness not only of the appalling sufferings of the Chinese in the battle and airraid zones, but of their infinite resources and astonishing courage in organizing resistance."

*

Some 2,800 students of the City College of New York staged a mass meeting and delivered fiery addresses denouncing Justice John C. McGeehan for his decision barring the appointment of the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, from appointment to the faculty of the institution. The meeting was held on April 6, following the announcement of Justice McGeehan's decision, which voided Prof. Russell's appointment on the grounds that he favored companionate marriage. Prof. Russell, who once lectured in China, has recently been speaking in California. Several years ago he wrote a book wherein he advocated companionate marriage. Recently, when he was appointed a member of the faculty of City College, the mother of one of the students brought an action in the New York court on the ground that Prof. Russell "had an immoral and salacious attitude toward sex," according to *United Press* report.

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Gerald Samson, former correspondent for *Reuters* in the Far East, and writer of magazine articles in the United States and Great Britain, is the author of a new book, "Warning Lights of Asia," scheduled for publication by Robert Hale, Ltd., London, this month. The advance notice stated that Mr. Samson's book "revealed the true nature of the Pacific problem and how Japan's insensate and megalomaniac ambitions must be dealt with before there can be any prospect of 'World Peace.'" Mr. Samson was the first newspaperman to be imprisoned in Japan. He was held for 17 days in Tokyo in the spring of 1936 and then deported—without any charge being preferred against him. He was later arrested by Japanese military police at the Harbin airport, accused of being a dangerous British spy and again deported.

*

Felipe Buencamino, member of the Philippine National Assembly and influential politician of the Commonwealth, must serve a term of 18 months in U. S. Federal prison in Pennsylvania, for participation in a scheme for artificially and fraudulently inflating the value of Philippine railway bonds. Others involved in the affair included an international group of stockbrokers in Manila and New York. Those convicted along with Mr. Buencamino were, William P. Buchner, Jr., and William G. Gillespie. Buencamino received a sentence of 18 months and fine of U.S.$5,000; Buchner, two years and a fine of U.S.$2,500; Gillespie, 18 months and a fine of U.S.$2,500. The case was started in June, 1939 in the Court of Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard in New York City. Previously there had been a lengthy grand jury investigation both in New York and in Manila. The indictment named alleged confederates, Jose Bonto, Manila Assemblyman; George Breen, New York Stock Market operator; Neel Saffe, a private detective; George Schein and Joseph Gordon, associates of Buchner; Francis Hock, British broker; George Hall, American broker; James W. Liddle, personal friend of Buchner. Since Buencamino had voluntarily gone to U. S. to accept service, his friends asked for clemency but President Roosevelt refused.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Land of the Taipans

SHANGHAI: CITY FOR SALE—By Ernest O. Hauser. Published in Shanghai by the Chinese-American Publishing Company, Inc. Price Ch.$6.50.

Here is a book that will appeal to those who like to read history in narrative form. It tells the story of Shanghai from its real beginnings in 1842, at the end of the first Opium War, to the opening phase of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. The story is an entrancing one and the author's easy-flowing style makes it highly readable. High points in the story, apart from the beginning and the end, are, of course, the Taiping Rebellion, the Boxer Uprising, the disturbances of 1925-27 which marked the rise of the Kuomintang to power, and the Sino-Japanese fighting in early 1932.

Those who are well-acquainted with the city's history will find cause for complaint in the numerous inaccuracies of fact. It must be emphasized, however, that the inaccuracies are of a minor nature and in no way tend to invalidate the historical picture which the author creates.

The book is more than a history. It is a sociological and psychological study of that unique category of business entrepreneurs—the taipans—whose activity was responsible for the city's growth and who placed the imprint of their breed upon it. Here the author displays keen psychological insight. He "interprets" the taipans as they have never been interpreted before, and if the taipans emerge from the study with somewhat less to their credit than the reader expects, the blame should not be laid on the author but rather on his subject.

Apart from inaccuracies of fact, the book tends to be irritating because of the consistent use of the word "Chinaman" instead of "Chinese." The author must have known that the former expression is considered as derogatory as "Jap" or "Nigger." Indeed, one is inclined to suspect him, both on this and other scores, of an attitude of racial condescension toward the Chinese which at times borders on a mild contempt, although on the whole he is far less complimentary to the taipans, of whom he writes with a tellingly humorous satire.

During these recent years, so much has been said and written about Japanese aggression in China that it is refreshing to look back over the past—to the days when John Bull and his Empire were the aggressors in this part of the world. Of the first Opium War which Britain waged in China, Hauser writes: "There is no doubt about the wanton aggression that marked the beginning of this undeclared war, nor about the singular brutality with which the British soldiers sacked peaceful cities, burned public buildings, looted, plundered and murdered, and compelled Chinese girls to blacken their faces to conceal their beauty. Sacred temple quarters were soiled, exquisite wood carvings were used for camp fires. And British soldiers watched old men, women, and even children, cutting each other's throats in utter despair, or drowning themselves."

Hauser quotes a statement of the East India Committee of the Colonial Society in London in 1843: "The lament of the fatherless, the anarchy, the starvation, and the misery of the homeless wanderers are the theme of a frightful triumph. But, to the Chinese, they are the subject of brooding thoughts, destined one day to find, in a wide and bloody retribution, their fittest utterance."

Shanghai, as a city of the taipans in the traditional sense, was destroyed by the Japanese action here in 1937, in the author's opinion. The year 1937 was "the end." Whether this was intended as a statement of fact or as a prophesy is not at all clear. It is certain, however, that just as Britain's undeclared war on China led to the creation of Shanghai a century ago, so Japan's undeclared war of today has brought a whole era in the city's development to a definitive close. Things will never be the same. Whether this is something to mourn or rejoice over depends upon one's point of view.

F.G.

More About the Far East

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE IN CHINA—By Lowe Chuan-hua with Introduction by Professor Paul H. Douglas; George Allen & Unwin Ltd. London; 179 pages, price 7s 6d.

JAPAN AMONG THE GREAT POWERS: A Survey of Her International Relations — By Dr. Seiji Hishida with Foreword by John Bassett Moore; Longmans, Green and Company, New York City; 405 pages, price Ch.$15.75.

THE FAR EAST: An International Survey—By Harold S. Quigley and George H. Blakeslee; World Peace Foundation, U.S.A.; 353 pages, paper bound, price U.S. 75 cents.

A MAN IN THE EAST: A Journey to French Indo-China — By Max Relton; Michael Joseph, Ltd., London; 287 pages. (Price not given on proof copy for review.)

THROUGH CHINA'S WALL — By Graham Peck; Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; 371 pages with 14 full-page portrait drawings by author, price U.S.$3.50.

All of those books are well worth reading for a thoroughgoing student of Far Eastern affairs, although that of Hishida can only be recommended as a Japanese *ex parte* statement wherein even most allegations of fact must be regarded with suspicion unless they can be confirmed from other sources.

Two of the books, those of Relton and Peck, are presented only as travel books; that of Relton is commended especially for its mordant wit and sardonic humor, while that of Peck is just another travel book save for its exceptionally fine portrait drawings of Chinese types.

Quigley and Blakeslee contribute what may be described as an excellent handbook of fact about developments in the Far East during recent years,

In the United States Court for China

In re: Last Will and Testament of MABEL MAY REED, Deceased

Cause No. 4453
Estate No. 2332
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.
NOTICE

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mabel May Reed, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 27th day of September, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. REED
William Albert Reed, Executor,
c/o Leighton Shields, Attorney,
181 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS JOHN McENTEE, Deceased.

Cause No. 4472
Special Proceedings No. 2351
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15th., 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER
Hewitt Douglas Rodger,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased.
Messrs. Rodger & Wiener,
181, Kiangse Road,
11th floor,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

and for the period covered there is not (so far as the reviewer is aware) any other equally concise reference work.

Lowe's offering, although as *ex parte* as Hishida's, seems scrupulously accurate in fact on the subject covered: the economic aspects of the Sino-Japanese warfare since mid-1937 to last year. Nor does the reviewer dissent from one of his major theses: "Foreign observers hardly need to be reminded that, in the long run, economic rather than military factors will decide the final outcome of the present upheaval in the Far East."

It is also true, as Mr. Lowe says, that "notwithstanding their super-patriotism and misguided zeal, the Japanese cannot go against the laws of economics for ever." But the reviewer cannot quite share Mr. Lowe's concept of "the laws of economics;" nor be as optimistic as he is that because of the Chinese "scorched earth" policy "the occupied areas (in China) will be unable, at least for some time to come, to give or produce what Japan urgently needs." China alone, to be sure, can never supply much that Japan urgently needs, but not primarily because of the "scorched earth" policy, nor even because of Japan's lack of monetary capital for development.

For a clearer understanding, in the opinion of the reviewer, we must recognize that the so-called "laws of economics" can be greatly modified or even suspended by political control. As long as the debt of Japan is internal it is, unfortunately, not a serious matter to the government—provided the militarists continue their present apparently firm political control over the hapless population. Also, the real international economics of Japan's position is simply how long she can continue to exchange her exports for required imports — and this, too, is more a political than a purely economic matter unless an important part of exports is cut off by such a sheerly economic development as the substitution of Nylon for silk in American hose manufacture. And in China, the "scorched earth" policy has not, and will not, handicap her decisively insofar as raw materials or markets are concerned: these depend on her success or lack of it in political control of the country. Further, with adequate political control, Japan could—under the right kind of international political conditions for her—obtain the necessary means for development, which is not monetary capital but machinery and technical skill. Economics do become paramount, however, in the fact that China under any political control lacks very many of the natural resources that Japan "urgently needs."

Mr. Lowe's volume contains many splendid pictures and maps, together with appendices of 1938 and early 1939 note exchanges between the United States and Great Britain and Japan.

It would require another book about as large as Hishida's to criticize his adequately, for in the main it is very twisted special pleading for exceedingly benighted imperialism. He starts off, for example, with the typical Japanese plaint of overpopulation as an excuse for attempted empire-building—in a land just as overpopulated as Japan. One may, to be sure, have unreserved sympathy—as the reviewer does — for Japanese indignation over the American restriction of immigration on a *racial* basis; but there could be no satisfying of any power that deliberately fosters population increases as Japan has done in modern times. Further, Malthus would have been proven correct if every land were as barbarically procreative as Japan; instead, civilized peoples deliberately control their birthrate to conform to available natural resources—with or without governmental encouragement.

Mr. Hishida, of course, presents all the official Japanese mythology about everything from early history to emperor-worship and the conquest of Manchuria. Readers of *The China Weekly Review*, presumably, need no gloss on the last; and if anyone seeks a factual instead of *ex parte* summary of the first two, attention is directed to Professor B. H. Chamberlain's essay on "The Invention of a New Religion."

There is much of interest in Mr. Hishida's book. His account of the Japanese seclusion edict in 1636 makes clear that it was not—as many Westerners have charitably supposed—to prevent conquest by predatory Europeans, but was simply a manifestation of theocratic fear of "dangerous thoughts." In this case, the "dangerous thoughts" were those of the Roman Catholic religion which, curiously enough, an increasing number of Japanese preferred to their own religion. Wherefore, the alarmed native medicine-men moved to put an end to the ideological invasion. Mr. Hishida says that if it had not been for this seclusion policy, "Japan might hold today colonial possessions in the South Seas or even on the American coast." Mr. Hishida also brings out, correctly enough, the amazing pro-Japanese attitude of President Theodore Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese War—which must be set down as the most incredible aberration conceivable in American foreign policy, since Russia most probably could never have been a menace to the United States in the Pacific while a strong Japan obviously would be.

There is an illuminating note on the origin of the 1932 Shanghai warfare: Citing the ultimatum to Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Hishida says that "the mayor accepted these demands on January 28, but he was unable to prevent the maintenance of a disquieting attitude and continuance of warlike preparations of China's famous Nineteenth Route Army under General Tsai Ting-kai."

Although the book includes events almost to the beginning of this year, there is no mention whatsoever of the Sir Frederick Leith-Ross mission to the Far East and its momentous consequences.

Much of both Relton's and Peck's books deal with the warfare since mid-1937. Mr. Relton, although an accountant by profession, not only writes exceedingly well, but makes many shrewdly sophisticated observations on everything from tiger hunts in Indo-China to the sex life (or lack of it) in Singapore. The title of his book, however, seems very ill-chosen. But judging it by its contents rather than its title, it is one of the few mature travel books the reviewer has

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In the United States Court for China

ANNA ALLA FRETTA YOUNG, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
CHARLES EARL YOUNG *Defendant*.

Cause No. 4474
Civil No. 2353
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 30, 1940
WILLIAM T. COLLINS, *Clerk*.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

Whereas, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 27th day of March, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

Whereas, it appears from the files in this case that on the 29th day of March, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

Whereas, it appears from the files in this case that on the 27th day of March, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since the last three years, and that defendant's last known address was P. O. Box No. 5041, Ballard Station, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

Now, Therefore, it is this 30th day of March, 1940, Ordered that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

It Is Further Ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of April, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 30th day of March, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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ever read.

Recounting the killing of a tiger by a Brazilian diplomat in Indo-China, he adds that its skin was designed to embellish the Brazilian Legation in Peking: "I could see no argument of diplomacy against this. As a symbol of the politics of today nothing, perhaps, could be more appropriate."

And of Rugby vs. sex this: "There are, it seems to me, two ways of dealing with the problem of sex in a climate in which the urge is difficult to control, where great store is set by the chastity of unmarried girls, and where you have a large number of healthy young men living bachelor lives. One way I had seen in French Indo-China.....The other way could be seen in British Singapore, where thirty young men at a time sublimated their repressions by chasing a leather ball at great speed in a temperature of 85 degrees. Whether the French natural method is better than the British flagellation I am not prepared to guess....."

One may or may not agree with all Mr. Relton's opinions, and doubtless there are many who will take exception to the following: "Among the foreign communities in China....you may lose your grip, but never your job. Work involves no real drudgery nor produces real achievement, because there is no necessity, ambition, or incentive. Money is (or was) plentiful, because the Chinese are gullible and taxes non-existent. Nobody thinks and there is no art. Much leisure finds an outlet in much drinking....No one has a sense of duty to a state, or a god, or an idea. Philosophy, so far as it exists at all, is one of conscientious hedonism. These foreigners are, in short, not unlike the natives of the South Seas .....The Chinese—their poverty and the war apart—in their ignorance have a lot to be thankful for. Much of this they share with the foreigners in China, who grow in time to be like them. Some sort of a case, at least, can be made out for ignorance in a world which knows so much and yet harbors so many ills."

It is mostly a matter of attitude whether you will like Mr. Relton. His facts appear correct enough except for his statement (in comparing colonial systems) that the Americans have "deprived the natives of all rights in Honolulu and the Philippines." This, of course, is no more cockeyed than what many Americans have written about British colonial administration.

Compared with Mr. Relton, Mr. Peck is rather sophomoric, while his labored attempt for stylistic distinction also makes him somewhat soporific. He even trots out the infantile theory that the Chinese never attained Western mechanical amenities because of a profound philosophical disdain for them. But his book contains a lot of apparently accurate data about places and people far off the tourist trails, in both Mongolia and western China, while his account of the Japanese capture of Peking is splendid source material for future historians. There are profuse reproductions of his own drawings; in many cases good photographs would have been more effective, but his series of full page portrait drawings are authentic art of the first order.

W. B.

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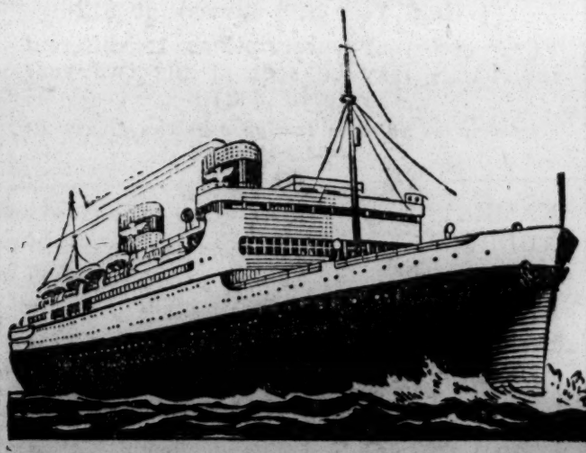

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